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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Another Extension of Time on the San Domingo Treaty.

The President Still Determined to Force it Through if Possible—The Mint and Coinage Bill—Progress of the Tariff Measure—Reorganization of the Marine Hospital Service—Conference Report on the Currency Bill Defeated in the House—The Whisky Lobby Leaving in Disgust—Status of the Army Bill, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1870.

Another Extension of Time.

The talk among Senators this morning brought out the fact that arrangements have been made for another extension of time on the San Domingo treaty, if it is not killed outright before it expires, and the majority therefore decided this afternoon to go into executive session and see if some arrangement might not be made for a vote. Its opponents were ready for the issue at once, or at any given hour to-morrow, but the other side fought shy, and no agreement could be made. The only set speech of the session was that of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who spoke soberly and dispassionately against ratification.

Nomination Withdrawn.

The charge having been made that the nomination of Mr. Root, of Kansas, who is clerk of Pomeroy's Committee, to the Chilian mission, has something to do with this treaty business, the President to-day withdrew the appointment at the request of parties interested, though it will probably be sent in again when the treaty has been got out of the way.

General Schurz Explains.

Charges having been made that General Schurz was responsible for the appearance of the September protocol before the public, he made a statement in open session, substantially confirmatory of what was said in this correspondence last night, showing that the document in question was furnished from the State Department in response to a call from the Chairman of the Investigating Committee.

The President Still Determined.

The President does not in the least abate his determination to force the treaty through f possible, and the threats he is making as to what he will do with some ...rs who hold office, made in conversation ...ast evening, may possibly have a certain effect on the minds of those not yet ...ully committed to a negative vote. ...f the treaty fails, it is not at all ...nlikely that an effort will be made to carry ...nnexation by a resolution of the two branches ...f Congress. A partial canvass of the House ...vas made to-day in the interest of Butler's resolution looking to this object.

The Mint and Coinage Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, in response to a call, sent to the House a mass of ...orrespondence relative to the mint and coinage bill now under consideration in special ...ommittee. The documents comprised more ...an thirty letters from different officers of the ...int, and various experts in Philadelphia, ...ew York, New Orleans, San Francisco and ...ther cities; also, from Messrs. Chandler and ...arrington, late Assistant Secretaries, showing the necessity of such legislation, and recommending the passage of the bill, and also ...me recent correspondence relative to the ...rasion of coin and the reclamation of the ...onze and nickel coinage.

The Tariff Bill.

The fight on the book question in the Sen...e to-day was pretty sharp, but Sherman ...ally carried his view by four majority, and ...e Senate therefore leaves the tariff on books ...st as it is in the existing law. The House has ...t to act on this clause. The coal tariff was ...t reduced, Sherman's committee being ...aten by seven majority. There is nothing ...the bill now about coal, and the tariff, in ...ite of the pending free coal bill of the House, ...ill remain as it is for another year. Nickel ...now fifteen cents. The Senate fixes it at ...enty-five, and the House at forty, and the ...estion at issue must be settled in confer...ce Committee.

Marine Hospital Service.

The bill reorganizing the Marine Hospital ...rvice, as to-day signed by the President, ...ovides that from and after the first of next ...ugust there shall be assessed and collected ...Collectors of Customs, from masters and ...ners of every vessel of the United States, ...riving from foreign ports, or of registered ...ssels employed in the coasting trade, the ...m of forty cents per month for each and ...ery seaman who shall have been employed ...said vessel, which sum said master or ...ner is authorized to retain from the wages ...said employee. The moneys so collected ...e to go into the Treasury and be kept as a ...nd for sick and disabled seamen, the expen...ures to be made under the general direc...on of the Secretary. He is to appoint a su...rvisory surgeon, who will get a salary of two ...ousand dollars and his necessary traveling ...penses.

The Defeat of the Currency Bill.

The defeat of the conference report on the ...rrency bill, in the House, this afternoon, ...ms likely enough to be the defeat of all ...islation on that branch of finances at this ...sion of Congress. The Senate is very de...mined against anything that looks like in...tion, and will not go anywhere near giving ...at the House demands in the speeches to...y delivered. A new conference has been ...tered, and an effort will be made to reach a ...nclusion acceptable to the House, but the ...spect, as already indicated, is not favor...e.

An Act of Courtesy by Russia.

...n the 30th of April, 1869, Messrs. A. G. Rid...and Thomas J. Durant and others of this ...y sent a memorial to the Senate, asking that ...President would make a request of the ...ssian Emperor for the release of Madame ...ecka and her husband, who were banished ...Siberia for participation in the Polish ...vement of 1863. This was sent by Mr. Trum...l through the State Department to Minis...Curtin, and the memorialists have just re...ved through Mr. Fish the following dispatch ...m Minister Curtin:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURGH, April 5, 1870.

...IR—Referring to your dispatch dated May ...1869, instructing me to make an informal ...plication for the release from Siberia of ...dame Jarecka and a grand niece of Casimer ...aski and her husband, I have the honor to ...e that His Majesty the Emperor has been ...ased to grant this request. I have just re...ed from Prince Gortschakoff a letter, in ...ch he tells me that Mr. and Mrs. Jarecka ...e received permission to leave Siberia ...he United States.

The Lobby.

...ich has been very active for several weeks ...an attempt to get the tax on whisky ...nged, have about abandoned their project, ...several of the chief operators in the mat...have left for home. There was a strong hope ...success when the Senate voted down the ...me tax, and an onset of the whole line in ...e was made to have the deficiency ...le up from whisky, but to-night there ...a general breaking down of this lobby.

The Contested Election Case

...witzler against Dyer was referred to a sub...mittee composed of Churchill, Butler and ...r. In the absence of Butler, Cessna was ...ed to the sub-committee. Churchill and ...r concur on one side, and Cessna and But...ler on the other side, and it is under...d that a majority of the full Committee on ...tions holds that Dyer is entitled to the ... There seems to be but little doubt that ...r will retain the seat. In the case from ...Sixth District, it is conceded on all sides ...the sub-committee will report in favor of ...Horn.

The Army Bill.

...nator Wilson has by no means abandoned ...conference report on the Army Reduction ... It will be strongly opposed by several ...ators, and he has not thought it wise to ...genize with any of the bills pending ...ng the last fortnight. He has no recent ...rmation as to the views of General Sher...and other officers, but will some day next ...t urge the passage of the bill on its merits.

Appointment.

...hn N. Oliver, to-day nominated by the ...ident for Associate Judge of the Supreme ...t of this District, is clerk in the Agricul...l Department. He commanded the Fif...h Michigan volunteers during the war, ...has an excellent military record. He was ...itted to practice here in 1867, has done but ...business, and the appointment is not at ...tisfactory to the members of the Bar of ...city.

Letter to Commissioner Wells.

...leading Senator has drawn up a letter to ...ial Commissioner Wells, whose office ex...s by limitation of law to-morrow, and, ...n the last two days, it has received the ...atures of above one hundred and fifty ...bers of both branches of Congress, includ...early all those not identified with the ex...e protectionists. It is of a very compli...tary character, speaks of his public ser...in terms of high praise, and will be hand...him to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

...rman Well, Venango county—J. T. King, ...W. S. Jessup, resigned.
...yville, Crawford county—J. B. Espy, vice ...a Espy, resigned.
...dy Creek, Crawford county—S. A. New... vice Wm. Thatcher, resigned.
...sville, Washington county—H. H. Young, ...A. O. Dobert, resigned.
...levalley, Erie county—J. McManus, vice ...b Vance, resigned.
...rtville, Potter county—B. F. Burt, vice L. ...ook, resigned.
...pin, Indiana county—J. Foster Kinter, ...John T. Kinter, resigned.
...rrison City, Westmoreland county—Mrs. ...ine, vice E. Witty, resigned.
...xford, Allegheny county—J. Brooker, vice ...ankinton, resigned.
...ange name and site of Houston, Allegheny ...ty, to Claremont, and appoint Henry ...ler.

SAN DOMINGO.

...hour was spent in the Senate to-day on ...San Domingo treaty, Mr. Morrill, of Ver...t, reading a speech in opposition to it, ...of the most earnest friends of the treaty, ...ng that it cannot receive the requisite ...thirds vote, will make an effort to annex ...Domingo by joint resolution, as in the ...of Texas, which would require merely a ...ity of each house.

NOMINATIONS.

...e President has sent the following nomi...ons to the Senate: J. H. Pierce, United ...s Marshal for the Northern District of ...ouri; John M. Oliver, formerly of Michi...Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of ...District of Columbia. Postmasters—Geo. ...Hall, Nav...gon, Ohio; M. W. W. Hoyt, ...ston [illegible] Geo. Miller, Boonville, Mo.; ...Austin, [illegible], Mo.; Wesley Baird, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Charles A. Holmes, Jefferson, Wis.; Thos. D. Abbott, Laramie City, Wyoming; Geo. W. B. Dixon, South Pass City, Wyoming; E. Trask, Emporia, Kansas; John Kinsler, Connersville, Ind.; John Osborne, Greencastle, Ind.; A. W. Delong, Huntington, Ind.; Geo. F. Crumley, Chenoa, Ill.; N. C. Kenyon, Chatsworth, Ill.; Geo. H. Jenkins, Minonk, Ill.; Jno. W. Coventry, Edwardsville, Ill.; Z. Easty, Watseka, Ill.

FLAG TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

James Neuman, of San Francisco, arrived here with a magnificent flag, made of California silk, which he intends to present, in the name of that State, to Congress. It was displayed to-day in the Marble room of the Senate, where it attracted great attention on account of its size and beauty, as well as being the first American flag ever made of native silk.

THE ARMY BILL.

Several weeks have passed since the House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the army bill. The chairman of the Military Committee will call up the report as soon as a suitable opportunity shall occur.

HAVANA MAIL SERVICE.

The New Orleans and Havana Mail steamship service via Key West, was to-day awarded by the Postmaster General to Sandford White, of St. Louis. The subsidy is $18,000 per annum, and the contract for four years.

CONSUL CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Benj. F. Pecrotte, of California, Consul to Bucharest.

POLITICAL.

Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Nominations in the Eleventh Indiana District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WANATAH, IND., June 29, 1870.

The Republican Convention for the Eleventh Congressional District met here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Judge Test, of White county, was chosen permanent Chairman. The present Representative, Gen. Jasper Packard, was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 122 against 38. Much enthusiasm was manifested on the result. The General was present, and was called on and made a very appropriate speech, which was well received. The Convention adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

The Senatorial Convention of the counties of Marshall and St. Joseph assembled here after the Congressional Convention adjourned, but being unable to decide which county had a right to the candidate, Marshall county withdrew, when St. Joseph county cast her vote for Lucius Hubbard for Senator. Hon. Thomas Stanfield was nominated as the candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial District. Other nominations of a minor character were then made.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Hon. Wm. Smythe, the present representative in Congress from the Fifth Iowa District, has been nominated for re-election by acclamation.

LEWISTON, ME., June 29.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District nominated Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of Lewiston, for Congress, the name of the present representative, Hon. L. P. Morrill, being withdrawn.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is stated that on the person of a man arrested in New York on Tuesday, was found $6,400 of the money so adroitly stolen from the Treasury Department recently.

Prominent politicians, leading lawyers and judges attended a sylvan soiree given by the *demi monde* of New York on Tuesday.

The gunboat Nipsic arrived Tuesday night from Aspinwall.

Edward Winder, ten years old, was drowned in the canal at Cincinnati, Tuesday night.

The aggregate incomes of New York city and suburbs are said to be $20,000,000 greater this year than last.

Eliza Swift, seven years of age, was run over by a street car in Cincinnati, Tuesday. Both her legs will have to be amputated.

George Stivers accidentally blew out his brains Tuesday, while hunting near Dayton.

The steamers Helvetia, from Liverpool, and Asia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The *World's* Havana correspondent writes the particulars of the capture, by the Spaniards, of the Upton's second expedition. He attributes the disaster to the blundering of the Cuban Junta in New York. A mass of correspondence fell into the hands of the Spaniards, giving them important information of the designs of the Cubans in the United States.

The intelligence from the South American Republic of Colombia is important, and a resolution has been introduced in the Colombian Senate instructing the Government to propose an alliance with the Republic of Spanish America, the object being to effect the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico. Should Spain refuse to withdraw her troops from these islands, the allies are to declare war against her, and aid the Cubans in achieving their independence. The resolution was passed enthusiastically, and by a large majority.

Since General Grant's message, the Spanish papers in Havana have indulged in an extremely threatening tone toward this country. The *Diario de la Marina* is urging Spain to require of the United States the dissolution of all the Cuban Juntas in New York, New Orleans, and other American cities, and the seizure and delivery to Spain of the steamer Upton.

Brezzielers, who was wounded in a duel near Memphis on Tuesday, is improving, and there are strong hopes of his recovery.

Gus Banks, a river pilot, was shot and killed by a woman in a Main street store in Memphis yesterday afternoon. The woman was arrested.

A negro boy named Jim Church was accidentally shot in a gunsmith's shop in Memphis yesterday afternoon, and killed.

A Cheyenne dispatch gives the following summary of Indian news: Lieutenant Young and command returned to Rawlins last evening, the Indians having successfully retreated under cover of the night. It is supposed the Indian loss in killed and wounded was twenty-one. Sergeant Kessner, of the cavalry, was wounded on the hip. A telegram from Fort Fetterman says the Indians killed and scalped a Mexican named Pleayune yesterday, near that post, and ran off his team. It is reported also that they killed two Squaws, who were living with the whites. A report from Fort Laramie says Red Cloud and his tribe have gone buffalo hunting. They will be gone a week or two, when they will come back, trade and talk peace.

A dispatch has been received by Governor Hill, from Earl Granville, in reply to the address of the Legislature respecting the withdrawal of imperial troops. The Earl finds nothing in the address to alter his policy, and says Newfoundland must depend upon her militia or police to protect property and preserve order in time of peace.

On Tuesday evening while Dr. D. Evins, druggist, corner of Clinton and Madison streets, Chicago, was rolling a cask of wine into his cellar, he slipped and fell, the cask passing over and so badly injuring him that he died in a few hours.

Reports were received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago yesterday, that bands of hostile Indians have appeared within a few days at Separation, Woodriver Station, Medicine Bow, Rawlins, Como, and other points. In some instances United States troops are in pursuit of them.

The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois, says a Chicago *telegram* of yesterday, is about completed, and it is pronounced the best crop for many years. Corn looks promising.

At Galesburg, Illinois, Tuesday last, Mrs. Dunn, while trying to light a fire with kerosene, was so badly burned that she died soon after.

Scheffler & Co.'s linseed oil factory, at Minneapolis, Minn., was burned on Tuesday night, with one hundred and thirty barrels of oil, two thousand bushels of flaxseed, etc. Loss $75,000; insurance $39,000.

Mrs. Foster, mother of Dr. Foster, editor of the Dunleith *Minnesotian*, fell down a cellarway at St. Paul on Tuesday, fracturing her skull so badly that she cannot survive.

A Boston dispatch of yesterday says: E. Porter Dyer, Jr., former cashier of the Newtonville Bank, was sentenced to a fine of $10,000 and six months' imprisonment. This is the last of the State street irregularities.

The first preliminary meeting for consolidating the Old and New School Presbyterians in Western New York, was held in Buffalo Tuesday night. Permanent consolidation under the name of the Synod of Western New York was effected yesterday.

The commencement exercises of Lafayette College took place yesterday at Easton, Pa. The orator was Rev. Prof. Elliott, of Chicago Theological Seminary.

James K. Callahan hung himself yesterday in his room, in Cincinnati. He had been an invalid for the past two years, and of late quite despondent.

At Omaha, Nebraska, yesterday at 2 P. M., the thermometer was 109° in the shade.

Quite a large number of Mormon dissenters have arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, within the past few days, and more are expected.

The proprietors of the Tremont, Revere, Young's and American Houses were before the municipal court in Boston yesterday, charged with violating of the liquor law. The cases went over on appeal to the July term.

An immense audience of both sexes, from all sections of the Union, assembled in University Hall, Charlottesville, Virginia, last night to hear an address before the literary societies by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The subject of the address was "The constant, regular and unremitting progress of the human race in everything which tends to its civilization and elevation."

Class day at Yale College was celebrated in the usual manner.

The British ship St. Lawrence, loading [illegible] Havre, and having over two thousand bales of cotton and other cargo aboard, took fire yesterday at New Orleans and pumped full of water. The vessel and cargo were saved, but in a damaged condition.

The One Hundred and Second Annual Commencement of Brown University occurred yesterday at Providence, Rhode Island. Among the persons made Doctors of Divinity was the Rev. Augustus H. Strong, of Cleveland.

The weather at St. Louis continues intensely hot and dry. The mercury ranged yesterday from 91 to 105°. Two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred.

In the House of Delegates, at Richmond, Va., yesterday, the amendment to the school bill, striking out the section requiring a separate school for the two races, was defeated by 46 to 19. Two white members voted for, and two colored against it; otherwise the vote was one of color.

Circuses

And traveling showmen can get their supply of cakes at Marvin's bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. TThs

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Demand for Money in London—John Bright's Health—France Negotiating a Heavy Loan—Garibaldi's Health—Uneasiness in French Commercial Circles—Vote on Infallibility—The Abdication of Queen Isabella—Capt. Eyre, of the Bombay—Mail Communication with India—Recommendation of the French Monetary Commission, &c., &c.

Demand for Money.

LONDON, June 29.—There is a very active demand for money, both at the banks and on the street.

John Bright's Health.

John Bright's restoration to health is thought to be permanent.

Inferior Tea.

The new Foo Chow teas lately received here, proves to be of an inferior quality.

Paris Items.

PARIS, June 29.—The French Government is negotiating a heavy loan in order to complete the regeneration of Paris, inaugurated by Baron Haussman.

Quiet has been nominally restored.

There is much uneasiness in commercial circles, and business of all kinds is almost at a stand still.

The precautionary measures of the Government to guard against the disorders have not been abated.

Garibaldi Ill.

FLORENCE, June 29.—It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi is quite ill.

Isabella's Abdication.

PARIS, June 29.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon and Gens. Prim and Serrano acquiesced in the abdication of Isabella, on condition that no prince of the house of Orleans should succeed to the throne of Spain.

A Protest.

MADRID, June 29.—The press protest against the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, or the person of a son of Isabella.

Civil Marriages.

The law authorizing civil marriages goes into operation on the 1st of September.

Vote on Infallibility.

PARIS, June 29.—Dispatches from Rome contradict the report that the vote on the dogma of infallibility will be postponed, and state that it will probably be taken to-day, and that the promulgation of the new dogma will take place to-morrow.

Destructive Fire.

One of the largest carpet manufactories in Beauvais was burned to the ground last night. Six buildings, with all the costly machinery and a large quantity of stock were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over one million dollars, and eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

Funeral of Earl Clarendon.

The funeral of Earl Clarendon took place to-day. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased the ceremony was strictly private.

Appointment.

Vice Chancellor Sir William James is appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Non-suited.

In the case of Lyons against Thomas, where the defendant was sued for the abduction of Father Lyons, and her conversion from Judaism, the plaintiff was non-suited.

Capt. Eyre and the London Board of Trade.

LONDON, June 29.—Additional correspondence between the Board of Trade and Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, concerning the collision with the Oneida, is published. It closed with a communication from the Board of Trade refusing to reopen the case.

The House of Commons

Was engaged in the consideration of local matters to-day.

Fire.

A tenement house at Leith, containing fourteen families was destroyed by fire last night, and it is believed all the inmates were rescued.

Means of Education.

Lord Amberly, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Congregational school-house at Newcastle, to-day, made an address in which he said it was the duty of the Government to supply the means of education, but he could not accept any substitute for voluntary schools.

Eulogy—Mail Communication With India.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions eulogizing Lord Clarendon's character, and passed a resolution urging better facilities for mail communication with India.

French Monetary Commission.

PARIS, June 29.—The French Monetary Commission to define the currency values has decided that gold is only a legal standard tender. It recommends the new gold coin twenty-five francs piece of France be assimilated in value to the British gold sovereign and American half eagle.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 29.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York, touched here.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 29.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅞. American securities steady; '65, 90; '62, 90½; '67, 89½; 10-40s, 88. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois, 114; Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Bonds unchanged.

PARIS, June 29.—Bourse firm; rentes 72 francs 57 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton—middling uplands [illegible]; Orleans [illegible]; sales 8,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 5d; red western No. 2, 8s 9d@8s 10d; red winter 9s 6d. Western flour 23s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Provisions—Pork 102s. 6d. Beef 111s. Lard quiet at 70s. Cheese 66s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, June 29.—Tallow dull at 45s. Linseed oil £31 5s. Sugar dull. Hops 5@5s 1d.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Bonds closed flat at 96 @96¼. Cotton heavy at 116 francs.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial upon the importance of making a full appropriation for the Louisville Canal, according to the engineers' estimates. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CAMERON'S motion to reconsider the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was defeated, 15 to 31.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Tax and Tariff bill was proceeded with. The following are the provisions relating to insurance companies, inserted on the recommendation of the Finance Committee: "And the tax upon dividends of insurance companies shall not be deemed due until such dividends are payable, either in money or otherwise, and the money returned by mutual insurance companies to their policy-holders; and the annual or semi-annual interest, allowed or paid to depositors in savings banks or savings institutions, shall not be considered as dividends." The paragraph making duty on bituminous coal and shale fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel, was debated and rejected, 18 to 23, the rate remaining as under the present law. The recommendation of the committee specifying the following duties were agreed to: On rough or unfinished grindstones $1 50, and on finished grindstones $2 per ton; on freestone, sandstone, granite and all building or monumental stone, except marble, $1 per ton; on all sawed, dressed or polished marble, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and, in addition, twenty-five cents per superficial square foot, not exceeding two inches in thickness; ten cents per foot, in addition to the above rate, for each inch in excess of two inches in thickness, all over six inches to be subjected to the duty now imposed upon marble blocks. On hair cloth, known as hair seating, forty cents per square yard; on all other manufactures of hair thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; on analine, dyes and colors fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on buttons and dress ornaments, of which silk is the main part, and no wool or worsted, fifty per cent. *ad valorem*; on silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, one-half cent per pound; on sporting gun wads of all descriptions, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on nickel twenty-three cents per pound; on nickel of ide, and alloy of nickel with copper, fifteen cents per pound; on live animals twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, the free importations for breeding purposes to be limited to countries beyond the sea so as not to extend to Canada and Mexico.

The committee recommended to strike out the increase of duty by the House on linseed and flaxseed oil to thirty cents per gallon.

Mr. SHERMAN said he disagreed with the majority of the committee, and advocated the retention of the rate fixed by the House.

Mr. BAYARD and others opposed the proposed rate as an excessive increase on an article of common household use. The Senate refused to strike out the increased rate—yeas 19, nays 26. The remaining paragraph, making duties on hempseed, rapeseed, and other oil seeds, except linseed or flaxseed, one-half cent per pound, and on the latter twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds weight; on sesame seed and cotton seed oils thirty cents per gallon; on sesame seed ten per cent. *ad valorem*, which the Committee also proposed to strike out, were retained in the bill. The amendments to retain the present duty of $2 50 per pound on opium, and to reduce the duty on smoking opium to $6 00 per ton, were agreed to. Morphia, and all salts of morphia, were continued at the present rates. The amendment to strike from the free list oxalic acid, sulphuric acid and ore or crude sulphuret of antimony, were agreed to. The amendment to strike from the free list books, maps and charts specially imported in single copies, and not for sale, of which no editions are printed in the United States, was read.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment, regarding the duty on books as a tax upon knowledge. He was in favor of free trade in [illegible].

Mr. SHERMAN stated as the unanimous opinion of the Finance Committee, that although public libraries and educational institutions had this privilege under the law now, it would not be prudent to extend it indiscriminately. In view of the facilities for fraud to follow, the country would be flooded with foreign books at rates than American own trade. He read [illegible] possible ruin of our committee from Appleton received by the Co., Harper & Bro's, and other leading publishers, remonstrating against the provision. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 23.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into session, and subsequently took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed consideration of the tax and tariff bill. The amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to, striking from the free list rough diamonds, and adding [illegible] to cryolite. The amendment to strike crude sulphur from the list was defeated, 22 to 24. The amendment authorizing for two years from the passage of the act, the free importation, under state authority, of machinery and apparatus for steam towage on canals, was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment allowing for two years the free importation of steam plow machinery to be used in the cultivation of the soil. Agreed to.

The amendment to authorize the refunding of any excess of duty over the rates fixed by the bill upon merchandise, upon which duties have been paid, remaining in warehouses at the time of the act going into effect, was adopted. The bill having been gone through with, several additional amendments were proposed.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered an amendment reducing the tax on snuff and various kinds of manufactured tobacco to 16 cents per pound. Rejected.

A motion by Mr. SAWYER to strike out the duty on Bessemer steel rails gave rise to discussion, and without action upon it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Senate bills passed: Amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands; to establish the Western Judicial District of Wisconsin; to amend an act to establish and protect the national cemeteries; to regulate foreign and coasting trade on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States; to regulate the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy; in relation to certain unsold lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana; to establish an additional land district in Kansas; for admission of photographs for the exhibition free of duty; in giving the consent of Congress to the reception of a certain bequest by the State of New Jersey, under the will of the late Edwin A. Stevens; for the disposal of lands within the Fort Ridgely military reservations, Minnesota; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock; to amend an act of 1869 to carry into effect the provisions of treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Persia and other countries; giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls, and other functionaries of the United States; to repeal certain sections of acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the navy, made a report, striking out the second section of the bill which referred to retired officers. The report was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, in the Missouri contested election case, that Dyer, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Mr. Switzler, the contestant, is. He gave notice that he would call it up for action Thursday week.

Mr. CESSNA presented the views of the minority, with opposite conclusions.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution directing the Door-keeper to retain in service during recess the crippled soldiers now employed under him. Adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the conference report on the Currency bill.

Mr. JUDD gave notice that he would move to reject the report, and have another conference committee.

Mr. COBURN opposed the report and argued that under it the people of the West were not going to get any redistribution within a reasonable time. He believed it would be better to put the bill off till the next Congress, and then pass a general measure of redistribution rather than to take this measure of contraction, which directly tended to bring disaster on the country. There was no expansion which would require $54,000,000 of greenbacks to be kept as a reserve, instead of $45,000,000 of three per cents., to be withdrawn, and provided only for an issue of $45,000,000 of National Bank currency. It was therefore a measure of contraction in that respect, as also in respect of the gold bank section.

Mr. JUDD also argued against the Conference report, which he claimed settled the question against the desire of the House and against the best interests of the country. He asserted that if the report was adopted the currency would be contracted at least $18,000,000 or $20,000,000, and $45,000,000 of greenbacks would have to replace the three per cent. certificates. That was just equal to the amount of the additional National Bank currency allowed to be issued; but of this additional issue, twenty per cent., or $9,000,000, had to be held as a reserve on greenbacks, so that this amount locked up would be $54,000,000. As to the gold bank section, he regarded it as a figment of brain, and it would be only adding to the difficulties of the situation. They had now a currency of national bank notes and greenbacks, and would throw out an additional kind of shinplasters, if members chose to call it so. He expressed the conviction that if this report were rejected and a new Conference Committee appointed, the Senate would concur substantially in the provisions made by the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG expressed the belief that any action looking to the contraction of the currency would be injurious to the business interests of the country, and he regarded the conference report as a positive measure of contraction, at least to the amount of $9,000,000. He thought the wisest policy would be to reject the report, even though the bill should fail.

Mr. COX expressed the opinion that the measure was not much, either of contraction or expansion. It might work a little contraction at first, but it would produce expansion and explosion. It was a bill which satisfied neither the House nor anybody; neither contractionists nor expansionists. What Congress should do was to march boldly up to the measure of a return to gold and silver, as the President had recommended.

Mr. BURCHARD also condemned the conference report, particularly because the committee had abandoned the $95,000,000 additional issue, which would have reached all the States having less than their fair share of the distribution of the currency.

Mr. MORGAN also opposed the report, as being a measure of contraction.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it would hardly do, when people were asking Congress for bread, to give them a stone, and he imagined the present proposition was no more nor less than that. He believed that four fifths of the people, if there could be a popular vote on the subject, would vote in favor of the increase of currency, and that, too, in the shape of greenbacks, rather than national bank notes.

Mr. TOWNSEND also opposed the report, because he looked upon it as a measure of great expansion.

Mr. BENTON characterized as most arrant nonsense the talk in favor of inflation and expansion. He was twitted and badgered considerably by Messrs. Eldridge and Ingersoll as to his own views about greenbacks, but was amusingly successful in keeping those views to himself.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky advocated the conference report, and stated facts showing the propriety of a redistribution of the currency. He was afraid that unless this conference report was agreed to the bill would fail. He approved the report, not because it met his views to their full extent, but it did so in some measure and he believed it was the best the House could get.

Mr. GARFIELD closed the discussion by a speech in advocacy of the report. As to the point that the report was a measure of contraction, he called attention to the remarkable spectacle represented in the House by two exceedingly able and intelligent Republicans from Pennsylvania, both of them intimately connected with the national banking system. One of them (Mr. Armstrong) had made a speech opposing the report because it was a measure of contraction, and the other (Mr. Townsend) had made a speech opposing it as a measure of inflation. That was as high a compliment as the report could have, because it was clearly proved by one that it was not contraction, and by the other that it was not inflation, and that what was just what the conferees of the House and Senate had expected to reach. That these gentlemen, who had figured up contraction in the bill, ignored the fact that in starting an additional $45,000,000 of currency in places now destitute of credit, the business of the country would be increased by the whole volume of checks and drafts issued from hand to hand in order to prevent contraction being worked by the withdrawal of the three per cents., which were always likely to be presented for redemption. The conference proposed to have an additional issue of $45,000,000 of National Bank currency, which will be distributed as follows:

Virginia	$4,995,881
West Virginia	381,194
Illinois	897,649
Michigan	655,980
Wisconsin	1,765,938
Iowa	567,832
Kansas	145,801
Missouri	2,500,489
Kentucky	3,876,321
Tennessee	3,609,982
Louisiana	4,521,223
Mississippi	2,181,574
Nebraska	5,480
Georgia	3,900,618
North Carolina	3,415,636
South Carolina	3,514,210
Alabama	3,491,185
Oregon	134,401
Texas	1,693,581
Arkansas	1,242,994
Utah	48,613
California	1,431,230
Florida	455,331
Dakota	12,868
New Mexico	211,627
Washington Territory	39,319

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Garfield how he expected members to vote for the report if two able and experienced gentlemen like those from Pennsylvania could not agree as to what it meant.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that if the gentleman from Massachusetts did not understand he need not vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not mean to.

Mr. GARFIELD did not expect that a man who talked of gold and silver as a relic of financial barbarism would vote for such a bill. He added that it would seem better with his own notions to let those western men who opposed it fight their own battles. If they did not take his bill they would, in his judgment, get nothing. He ridiculed Mr. Ingersoll's notions about the coin, paper dollars and cheap kind of currency, illustrating the latter idea by supposing a currency of stamped cabbage leaves.

Mr. INGERSOLL retorted that he preferred cabbage leaves to cabbage heads on that question.

A vote was then taken on agreeing to the Conference report, and it was rejected, yeas 51, nays 132.

On motion of Mr. JUDD, another Conference Committee was ordered.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and proceeded to explain them to the House.

Adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Proposed Wool Exhibition—The Late Double Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, to-day, for the woolen exhibition, to be held in this city August 2, a committee was appointed to make suitable accommodation for the press at large during the exhibition. The use of the Skating Rink has been procured for the exhibition. From present indications, it will be a complete success. All the railroads have agreed to transport visitors at half fare, and articles for exhibition free.

A number of additional arrests have been made of persons on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the two girls on Saturday last, but on examination were allowed to depart. The Mayor received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Dayton, announcing the arrest of two negroes, supposed to have been concerned in the crime.

Another arrest was made to-night, of a man named John B. Gattenberg, who lived near where the murder of the girls was committed. He waived an examination before the Mayor, and was sent to jail. Several marks of bites of teeth were found on him, and other circumstances connected with his actions led to the belief that he is guilty.

THE WEATHER

Philadelphia—Clear; N.; ther. 87°.
Detroit—Clear; wind N.; ther. 84°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 81°.
Louisville—Clear; wind N.; ther. 86°.
Omaha—Clear; S. W.; ther. 99°.
Cheyenne—Clear, S. E.; ther. 76°.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 29.—Cattle—receipts so far this week [illegible], averaging 16 cattle to the car, against [illegible] cars last week. Market active and prices unchanged, [illegible] head at $4 50 for thin to $7 2[illegible] for very choice. [illegible] average receipts market dull and lower, shipping [illegible] are quoted at $5 50@5 75 extra $6 [illegible]. Sheep supply moderate; little inquiry.

Y. M. C. A.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Dinner Given to the Pennsylvania Delegation—Further Proceedings—The German Question—Speech of Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27, 1870.

DINNER TO THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

I promised in my last a notice of the Pennsylvania second annual dinner. Immediately preceding the adjournment of the forenoon session, a note was read by the Secretary, requesting the Pennsylvania delegates to meet in the Mason House at once. The delegates, expecting the business requiring their presence was with reference to the State organization for the ensuing year, repaired thither on quick time, so as not to lose any time, expecting to have to go afterwards to their respective "billets" for dinner. Imagine their surprise when ushered into the dining room. Some sixty at once sat down and did ample justice to the excellent bill of fare provided for them. Having shortly lost their appetites they repaired to one of the parlors, and after a social chat for a few minutes were called to order by S. K. Cree, of our city, who is Chairman of the State Executive Committee. On motion, Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair, and Mr. Shirk, of Erie, Secretary.

The chairman, on taking his seat, said: We represent all denominations, and are like a great army, composed of its different branches, all going to make one great whole for the glory of God.

The first business being the appointment of a Corresponding Secretary for the State, T. K. Cree was unanimously re-elected, who said he had organized some forty associations during the past seven months, and hoped to increase the number to one hundred before the State Convention, and asked the earnest co-operation of delegates to this end.

He was followed by George H. Stuart, who hoped it would be two hundred associations instead of one hundred, for, said Felix R. Brunot, the political parties have the State thoroughly organized, and shall they exceed our efforts?

Thomas H. Rabe, of our city, being called upon, spoke as follows: Nearly a year ago, we went to Portland, and, while our hearts were filled with joy at that meeting, it was sad to look at the record of our State, so few associations, so poorly organized. We there asked God to bless us and enable us to build up and arrange associations, so that they might light up the whole State. God has heard that prayer, and this forming of associations has been the most encouraging work we have had to report. We are to-day, as a State, the second in the number of associations. We have increased from twenty-three to sixty-seven. This is a good record for our State in the past year, and all in answer to earnest prayer. It is a little matter to kindle a fire, it is much more difficult to keep it burning brightly. Now this is our work to-day. In the last year we were laboring under a little excitement at our success, but now we must go steadily, and keep a flood of light all over the State, and must press on until all our hopes are realized. If this was the result from the earnest prayer of two or three persons, what ought not we expect during the coming year, when all who are now around me are working and praying? And so let us next year be equal in the number of our Associations to New York, if not the first on the list.

"We listed in the holy war" was then sung, after which the Rev. John Hurd, of Petroleum Center, said that his Association was the only one in the Oil regions; that this district was full of young men, and that it was the Sodom and Gomorrah of the land, but he was glad to be able to report that the Young Men's Christian Association there had experienced a revival, and some twenty-five young men had been converted.

Mr. Small, of York, hoped that full delegations would be sent to the next State Convention, for it was the means of doing more good to the several associations than anything else.

Several other short addresses were delivered, all full of love and encouragement to greater work, and giving account of the good already accomplished.

The next business was the appointment of a place to hold the next State Convention. Invitations were extended from Erie, Scranton, Altoona, York and Reading. After hearing the advantages and necessities of the different locations, it was decided to hold it at Scranton, that district apparently needing it most.

The meeting was dismissed by the benediction, pronounced by Rev. S. F. Scovel, when the delegates returned in time for the opening of the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the usual opening exercises, the discussion of the topic, "The Associations of America, not simply isolated organizations engaged in a local work, but charged also with the duty of a large and important service in the Savior's name, for each other, and for the young men of the whole continent," was opened by Hon. Cephas Brainerd, of New York, who wanted to see not only eight hundred associations in the land, but ten times that, and that the weakest individual of any of them might realize that he had at his back every association in the land, and that the Savior stands behind us all in this work that we are trying to do for Him. Let us have a certificate of life membership, and let it represent to us the union which binds together all these associations that cover this continent. In our State conventions let delegates be appointed to the conventions in the neighboring States. This will cement us closer together. He asked that the convention send out the three agents mentioned in the executive report. This will do much to promote union among the associations, and in conclusion, let us all observe the second Sunday in November as a day of prayer.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

He was followed by the Rev Mr. Malone, of Louisville, who, in coming to this Convention, crossed the Ohio for the first time in his life; he said on rising, with evidently a doubt as to how he would be received, but at the same time his face all aglow with the sight of so many working Christians, that the best means of creating a proper feeling between the North and South, is for us to intermingle one with another, and if our Southern brethren were here and witnessed your devotion and loving hearts, they would at once feel that they were brethren indeed.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was full of pathos, he was loudly cheered, and before he could leave his place, Thane Miller stepped up, took his hand and put his arm around his neck and drew him to him, the vast audience singing, "Blest be the tie that binds." Many were the tears that coursed down the faces of those who witnessed this sight, and we almost felt it worth the whole of the war to see this manifestation of love towards the Prodigal.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

After some questions had been read and answered, the German question was taken up, and the Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg, of Pittsburgh, opened the discussion with a speech which, in brevity, comprehensiveness and eloquence, ranks among the best with which the Convention has been favored. It is worth careful reading. He said:

"Although unexpectedly to me, it is with great pleasure that I speak on this question, because it is a most important question, and also because I am a German, born there and partly educated there, and because I have been intimately associated with the German work in this country.

How can we bring the German young men into our Associations and under our immediate influence? There are supposed to be in the United States five million Germans and their descendants. Of this number some are Catholics and some are infidels, but a large number of them are members of Protestant churches.

I know full well that many of the parents are beyond our reach; many of them have had instilled into their hearts principles that seem to be fixed there; but when young we can do something for them. We can get at the children. We can go to the young men, take them by the hand, and bring them into our Associations. There is a prejudice in the minds of many Germans against the Christian Association, and it is no wonder; as long as we hear persons speak of the Germans only as infidel or "beer drinking Germans," we cannot wonder that they are prejudiced against us. As long as we speak of them as a class who are opposed to the observance of the Sabbath day, you prejudice them against your Christian Associations. But as soon as you come to recognize the fact that there are among these Germans many young men who are just as willing to stand up for the truth and for Christ as any of you; just as soon as you recognize the fact that many of your own most faithful members are Germans, you will do much to win the sympathy, the hearts and hands of the German young men of this country and the British Provinces.

There are many reasons for this. I am heartily in favor of the plan of the German Association in New York, as I understand it, and I have been interested in other German associations; but let me tell you that the German young men of this country need much of the elevation that is to be found in English speaking societies. We need your practical tact and business ability, your fearlessness, your activity and energy, which are not to be found, as a rule, in the German churches, for it is the truth that the laity often have very little to do with the spiritual condition and work of the churches.

Every one who understands the Germans of this country; every one who knows what a power they are wielding, for good or for evil, must know the great importance of winning the German young men for Jesus Christ. The skepticism that we attribute to them is not as general as we suppose. I believe honestly that there is to-day among the German young men of this country much more sincere piety than you give them credit for as a general rule.

A few words as to the best plans that may be adopted. I can say but little about the efforts made heretofore, or of the success or failure of German Young Men's Christian Associations. I suppose you expect me to say something as to whether it would be best to bring our Germans into the English-speaking associations, or form German separate associations. My answer would be this: If there are a great many German young men in a city who do not understand the English language, give them by all means a German association, where all the exercises can be conducted in their own language; but I would say, if possible, bring the German young men into your English-speaking associations.

Then some of you Americans need a little of what we Germans have, and you have not. You need a little more of our slowness and patience and soberness—of our determination to take a stand and keep it; a little more of that spirit which considers more before it decides, and when it decides is fixed as a rock. You need a little more of the depth and thoroughness of the German Young Men's Christian Associations. Let us come together and give to each other what we need, and leaven each other. For the sake of the Germans bring them into the English speaking associations, and for the sake of the Americans bring in the Germans.

I would have you use the German young men as a power among the Germans. Let them go to the pastors of the German Churches and get their co-operation in this great work.

And when you have Germans in your English speaking associations, give them, now and then, a German newspaper, and now and then a German book. You will find Doddridge's "Rise and Progress" in German, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" in German, and a great number of good books translated into the German language, in addition to those originally German. Give them now and then a lecture in German, or a sermon in German—something that touches the German heart and soul, and makes them feel that they are not despised as "contemptible Dutchmen."

Another thing: Do not expect us who are Germans to come right in with you and be Americans. We can not do it. You must not expect us to be just as you are. If Germans are in the Convention, do not expect them to pop up at every question that is before the house. Do not expect them to be as demonstrative as you are. And if they are a little more quiet than others, do not attribute it to a lack of religious feeling. Remember there are emotions that are too deep for tears, and there is a walking with God whose footfalls are not heard in applause.

He was followed by Mr. Bartram, of St. Louis, who advocated an Anglo-German Association.

Hon. S. S. Fisher introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That our Christian Associations should extend to our German fellow-citizens their earnest sympathy, and endeavor to gather their young men within their influence; and when the necessity may exist, should encourage the formation of German associations among the Germans themselves."

J. R. F.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Case of the Erie Company vs. the Lake Shore, New York Central and Hudson River Companies—The Case of the Erie Company, James Fisk, Jr., and Justin D. White vs. Jno. Benjamin Heath, et al, Postponed, &c.

NEW YORK, June 29.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the Erie Railway Company vs. the Lake Shore Company, and the New York Central and Hudson River Companies, came up on order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. Mr. Fairchild appearing for the Central Railroad, read in opposition his own affidavit, to the effect that the foundation of the action was an agreement, nineteen years old, between four companies which had ceased to exist. None of the present managers, and none of the defendants were ever connected with the original corporators, and the books and papers of those old corporators have been packed up and laid aside, and are scattered from Chicago to Albany. That the Erie Company has made contracts inconsistent with this contract, and for ten years conducted their business in violation of its provisions; that the defendants would have to meet this motion, look into these books and papers and obtain proof of plaintiff's conduct for that time, and that sixty days would be none too much for such a preparation; that an injunction will require the restoration of over ninety miles of road of the gauge which has been abandoned since the making of this contract by the railroad managers of the West, formerly using it, and by the owners of this ninety miles, abandoned with the knowledge and assent of the plaintiff, and that such injunction would compel four hundred thousand passengers a year to change cars at Buffalo, and the transfer of ten million tons of freight a year at that point, and a second change of the same at the Pennsylvania State line, involving delay and expense to the public, much greater every year than the three million dollars damages claimed by the plaintiff for using an exceptional gauge, and only aid the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads. Mr. Sherman, for the Erie Railway Company, was willing that there should be an adjournment. After considerable discussion, Mr. Sherman submitted an order for adjourning; but in the meantime enjoining the Lake Shore road from selling through tickets, in which the New York Central is designated as the road to be traveled, in place of the Erie, and enjoining it from withholding the same co-operation in regard to forwarding freight destined for the Erie road that they gave to freight intended for other roads; and enjoining them from making any rate on freight intended for the Central. The Court said it would take the papers, and if there were anything improper in the order he would strike it out.

The case of the Erie Company, James Fisk, Jr., and Justin D. White vs. Jno. Benjamin Heath, et. al., came up before Judge Barnard, upon the return of an order to show cause why an injunction and order appointing a receiver should not stand permanently, but was postponed until the third Monday in July.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Littlejohn addressed the Produce Exchange to-day in favor and in explanation of the Midland Railroad, which he said could be finished in eighteen months, and for $1,250,000 more, which amount, the State having refused it, said, he wished to raise among the business men of the city. The Exchange adopted favorable resolutions, urging subscriptions by the citizens.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1870.

THE PROSPECT PARK BONDS.

Judge Pratt to-day issued a peremptory *mandamus*, compelling Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, to sign the Prospect Park bonds.

DEATH OF SENOR MORALES LEMUS.

Senor Morales Lemus, diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents, died yesterday.

ARRIVED.

The steamers New York, Helvetia, City of Cork, Minnesota and Acadia arrived from Europe to-day. Generals Barnard and H. G. Wright were passengers on the Minnesota.

THE WEATHER

Is still intensely hot. Thermometer 93° to-day. There were several deaths from sunstroke.

Severe Storm at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 29.

The severest storm for several years occurred here last evening. The rain fell in torrents for two hours, and the streets were inundated with water. The lightning struck the barn of a Mr. Young, two and a half miles southeast, destroying it, and also one hundred bushels of wheat and a horse and buggy which were in it. Several buildings in the city and country were unroofed by the violence of the storm.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Its Terribly Destructive Qualities.

Some idea of the destructive power of nitro-glycerine may be formed from reading the following, respecting the Worcester disaster, from the *Gazette* of that place. Only a small quantity of this explosive matter was in the car:

The explosion took place on board of the last car on a freight train on the Boston and Albany railroad, bound west. The car was totally demolished, the trucks driven deep into the ground, or broken into fragments, the axles severed like pipe stems, the tracks displaced, bent like withes, and hurled to a great distance from the road.

The contents of the car were widely scattered, and appeared to consist mainly of dry goods, which were rent in shreds and strewed on the road and the adjacent fields and gardens.

The devastating effects on the surrounding buildings were frightful to behold. The houses on Southbridge street, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, were either utterly destroyed or so badly wrecked as to be rendered untenantable. Gardens were swept as by a sirocco, destroying every living plant. A large tree near the track was broken in every joint, crushed to the earth, stripped of its leaves, and almost entirely denuded of bark.

The windows of Allen & Co.'s fire-arms factory, nearly a quarter of a mile distant, were all blown in, leaving scarcely a score of panes of glass unbroken. Wood, Light & Co.'s machine shop, the Sargent card clothing factory, the building formerly occupied by the Earle stove company, and every other building within a quarter of a mile of the explosion, except those located on so high ground as to be out of its range, suffered severely by broken windows. The Worcester academy, a mile distant suffered similar injury, and panes of glass were broken as far as Myrtle street.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 29, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 10 P. M. Up: R. R. Hudson at 2 P. M.; Annie Laurie at 4 P. M., and Telegraph at 6:30 P. M. River falling; heavy rain this evening; warm. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 28, 1870.

River stationary, with two and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 29, 1870.

River at a stand, with seventeen inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 95° at 6 P. M. H.

As a Remedy for Constipation

And indigestion, C. F. Galton's dyspepsia Remedy cannot be excelled. TTHS*

We Think It's Hot Enough Here Just Now.

Wonder what they do over in Venus this kind of weather, when they don't have any of Pier, Dannal's & Co.'s cream ale? May be that's where bad people go to. †

Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge cannot be excelled as a remedy for worms. TTHS*

DIED:

FOSTER—On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., HENRY BALDWIN FOSTER, son of the late William B. Foster, Sr.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY MORNING, July 1, at 11 o'clock. Services at St. John's Church, Lawrenceville, and proceed thence to Allegheny Cemetery.

RALSTON—On Monday evening, June 27th, at a quarter past 7 o'clock, Miss MARY L., daughter of John H. and Christiana Ralston.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 553 Liberty street, on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

MITCHELL—In Williamsport June 22d, 1870, Mrs. AGNES MITCHELL, wife of J. E. Mitchell, formerly of East Liberty.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A GENTLEMAN of good business qualifications and strict integrity to take the General Agency for Western Pennsylvania or Allegheny County only, for a well established and popular Life Insurance Company. Terms liberal. Address Life Insurance Company, 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENT—A TRAVELLING Agent, one who can take an article in the Fancy Goods line in connection with his trade. Must come recommended. Address Box A., Commercial Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY, by the American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass. or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Octagon Sewing Machine. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address Octagon Sewing Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find pleasant accommodations in a private family, at No. 92 Beaver street. Privileges of Bath-room; location pleasant, near the Park.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man, a graduate of Duff's College; has had some experience as a Bookkeeper. Can give references as to integrity and morality. Address E. W., this office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A RELIABLE Business Man with from $1,000 to $1,500 capital to assume first class business relations in an established, permanent and remunerative business. References exchanged. For particulars apply to H. S. JOHNSON, Room No. 2, English Block, second floor. tf

WANTED—FOREMAN—MALEABLE Foundry Foreman, one that can come well recommended. Address W. H., Commercial.

WANTED—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW— that CROFT & PHILLIPS have Removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

WANTED—$4,680—A RARE CHANCE for Sewing Machine Agents. Can realize from $10 to $15 per day in connection with their business. Address Universal Ruffling Co., Box Q, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—OF EXPERIENCE and good reference, can obtain a permanent Situation by calling at GEO. A. KELLY'S, corner Second avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASERS—ALL persons wanting to purchase Real Estate in any form, will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, (Commercial Building), and get the Pittsburgh Real Estate "Register," published by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers. d*

WANTED—BOY—WHO UNDERSTANDS the Drug Business, at MAYNARD'S Drug Store.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SADDLE Horse. Address, stating age, price, color and weight, F. H. B., Rouseville, Pa.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER—A GOOD man can have steady employment at current rates. Address Ohio Furniture Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN AN ESTABLISHED Manufacturing and Warehouse Business. Capital required, $6,000 to $8,000. Local trade, staple articles. Address Partner.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$40,000 IN Mortgages. Address Money, Commercial office. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR COOKING, Housework, &c., in city and country, at highest wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "F," Box "O," Commercial Office. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOS. S. K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, N. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

LOST.

LOST—BOY—JAS. KERN, AGED twelve years, left his home, corner Ross street and Second avenue, on Saturday, June 25; said he was going to work in a glass house in Birmingham. Wore brown hat, gray jacket and dark pants; had a swelled neck. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother, MARY KERN, above address.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, have removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield st., Commercial Building. d*

THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE Register is now located at corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

REMOVAL—THE OFFICE OF THE Allegheny Insurance Company has been removed from 37 Fifth avenue to No. 67 Fourth avenue, between Market and Wood streets. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

REMEMBER—CROFT & PHILLIPS have Removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. d*

CROFT & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE Agents, have Removed to Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. d*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, within five minutes walk of Postoffice. The House contains 10 Rooms, good Range, Hot and Cold Water, Bathroom, &c. Rent $650 per year. Possession 1st of July. Carpets will be sold if wanted. Address WATLEN, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—OFFICE DESK—OFFICE Desk to let on first floor of No. 167 Wood street, near Sixth avenue. Apply on the premises to ABBOTT & LOCKHART, Insurance Agents. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY Building formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Commercial, 76 Fifth avenue. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front, a good size Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes and Strawberries, and will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A thriving Newspaper published in this county. The owner is about to move away. A small capital will place the purchaser in a lucrative and rapidly growing business. Terms easy as to payment. Address Publisher, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

SALE OF STEEL WORKS.—THE AMERICAN Steel Company will sell their Property at Connellsville, Pa., at Public Auction, at the Works, on June 30, 1870, at 11:30 A. M. The Property consists of about 15 Acres of Ground, 5 Blocks of Dwellings, Stable, Carpenter Shop, Office and Steel Works. The Works are one of the best built and arranged in the country, and has a capacity of about 5 tons of Cast Steel per day; also, Lathes, Drill Press and Planer. There is an abundance of the best Coal and Coke within 100 yards of the Works, and a Switch from the P. and C. R. R., running into the Mill Yard. Further particulars in regard to the property and terms of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company, 12 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE ALADDIN OIL Works, situated on the Allegheny river, about thirty miles above Pittsburgh, with over 17 Acres of Land and comprising: Brick Engine House, Brick Still House and Refinery; also, Bleaching House, large Warehouse, Glue and Barreling House, Superintendent's House, 20 Tenement Houses, Office, Carpenter Shop, Iron Tanks for Crude and Refined Oil, Condensing Tanks, Vacuum and Common Stills, Steam, Air, Oil and Water Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Agitators, Water, Oil and Steam Pipes, Railroad Switches, &c., &c. All in good order for the immediate and successful manufacture of Refined and Lubricating Oil. Much of the Machinery is new and very valuable, and the establishment is well adapted and furnished for the popular Tweddle process of manufacturing Lubricating Oil. The Allegheny Valley Railroad runs through the property, furnishing all facilities for shipping, while the West Pennsylvania Railroad Junction, a short mile below, makes it convenient for the Eastern market. This desirable property will be sold at a bargain, on easy terms; and if not sold by August, proposals to lease for a term of years will be received. For particulars inquire of FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third avenue, or of the undersigned, ROBT. McKNIGHT, No. 137 Fourth avenue. TThs-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE HUNDRED Bushels Oats in store and for sale. SAML. DEVOL, 75 Water street.

FOR SALE—CELEBRATED STAR Hams; 260 tierces celebrated Star Brand S. C. Hams in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—GLASS PARTITIONS, suitable for Offices. Apply at Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. Th

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS— New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE FOR Sale and Exchange by CROFT & PHILLIPS, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. d*

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE— situated near Lake Erie, with fine view of Lake and surrounding country. Place contains 29 Acres; 8 Acres of Grapes and other small Fruits. For terms and for the particulars address H. C. JOHNSON, Berlin Heights, Erie county, Ohio.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE REAL Estate of any kind, get the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, published by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. It will be sent free to any address. d*

FOR SALE—WILL BE OFFERED AT Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, July 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., the residence of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Tiernan, deceased. The Property fronts 70 feet on Stockton avenue, Allegheny city, and runs back 240 feet to Water street. There is erected thereon a most comfortable Dwelling, with 11 Rooms, Ante-Rooms, Bath house, large Attic, &c. Cellars under the whole House, for Coal, Spring House, Wash-house, Wine Cellars, &c. There is also a large Brick Stable on the rear of the Lot, with every convenience for Horses, Cows, Carriages, &c. Terms—one fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years. tf

PERSONS WANTING THE PITTSBURGH Real Estate "Register" will remember that they can get it gratis by calling at the Real Estate Rooms of CROFT & PHILLIPS, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF Real Estate.—Why should you search all over town and country for a home, or a purchaser in real estate, when you can, by simply calling or sending your address to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, receive the Pittsburgh Real Estate "Register," a 60-page Pamphlet, containing over $2,000,000 worth of all kinds of property, from a 20 feet Lot to ten thousand Acres of Wild Land in Missouri? Don't fail to get it. It will save you a great deal of time, labor and expense, as the descriptions of property contained therein are, with but few exceptions, written from personal examination. d*

IF YOU HAVE ANY KIND OF REAL Estate for Sale or Exchange, advertise it through the more extensive agency of CROFT & PHILLIPS, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, IN MOUNT Washington. A large number of very desirably located Lots in the Borough of Mount Washington, for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby notified that CROFT & PHILLIPS have Removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANY kind of Property, call on CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

CROFT & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE Agents, have Removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE Register will hereafter be found at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Publishers. d*

NOTICES.

☞ **THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY** notified that CROFT & PHILLIPS have Removed to corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

☞ **PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE** RAILROAD CO.—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Excursion Tickets will be sold to all points on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, (where the fare is forty cents or over), on JULY 4TH, good until July 6th, 1870, inclusive.
D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1870.

☞ **PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR** CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co. will be held at the office of Springer Harbaugh, No. 358 Penn street (second story), in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., and an election for Directors will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.
June 27th, 1870. MTh

☞ **THE PITTSBURGH REAL** Estate Register is issued monthly, and will be sent free to any one requesting it, by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. d*

☞ **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** to all Property Owners along Penn avenue, from Butler to Forty-fifth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, that the election of Commissioners for Penn Avenue Improvement will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, in the Sixteenth Ward School House, on Liberty street, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Committee of Election.
B. SCHMIDT,
THOS. EDWARDS,
JOS. VOGEL.

☞ **PROCLAMATION.—THE ORDINANCE** in relation to the firing of Fire Works, Fire Arms, etc., within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth of July, will be strictly enforced. The Chief of Police is directed to carry out this proclamation. By order of
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

☞ **THE CUSTOMERS OF CROFT** & PHILLIPS will bear in mind that they have Removed to the Commercial Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. d*

☞ **PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY** BRIDGE CO., HAND STREET—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street), will be held at the Company's Rooms, at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 4th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Board of ten Directors and Secretary and Treasurer, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
R. K. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.
June 16th, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ **DIVIDEND NO. 8.—THE** Directors of the PITTSBURGH AND THOM'S RUN OIL COMPANY have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable July 1st, 1870, at No. 575 Penn street.
JOS. H. IRWIN, President.
ROBT. FREW, Secretary.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE** Directors of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD CO. have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1st, at the office of the Company in Temperanceville.
WILLIAM ESPY, President.
June 27, 1870.

☞ **DIVIDEND—OFFICE ALLEMANNIA** INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of Government taxes, payable at the office of the Company, No. 42 Fifth avenue, on or after July 1, 1870.
C. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, June 14, 1870.

POLITICAL.

☞ **ASSEMBLY.**

JAMES ONSLOW,

Of the (old Sixth) now Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the regular Republican Convention. tf

MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Will be held at 129 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Second Floor, near New City Hall,
FRIDAY, July 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A full attendance is requested.
JOHN WILSON, Chairman.
THOS. M. CARNEIGIE, Secretary.

Primary Meetings.

INDEPENDENT
Republican Primary Meetings
Will be held in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County, on
SATURDAY, JULY 2,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting TWO DELEGATES from each District, to attend the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, to be held in the COURT HOUSE, City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of putting in Nomination a CONGRESSIONAL, LEGISLATIVE and COUNTY TICKET.

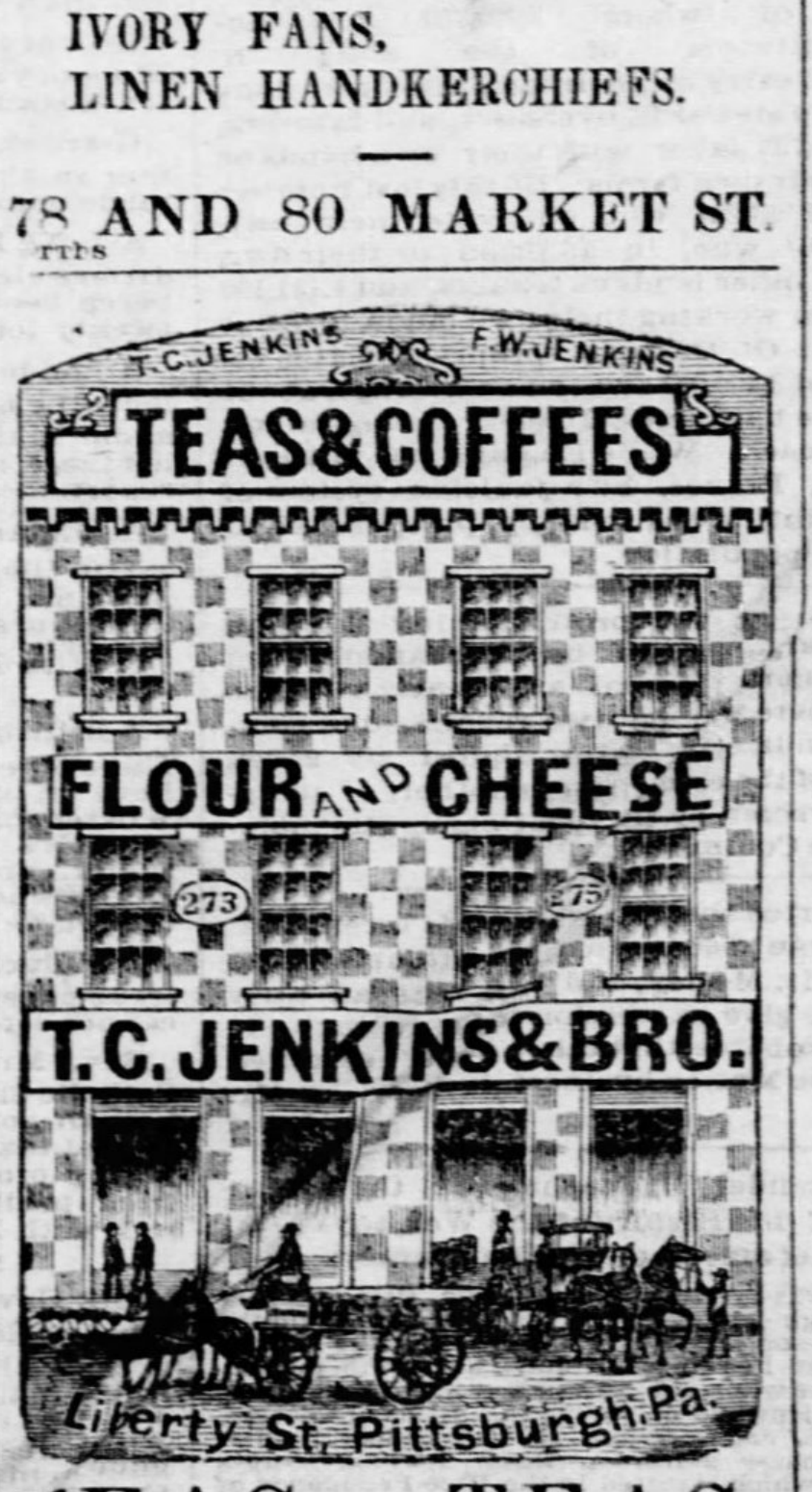
Persons voting at the Primary Meetings will be required to Sign the Call for the Convention before voting. Voting in all cases in the Cities and Boroughs shall be by Ballot and in the Townships by Marking.

JOHN WILSON, Chairman.
THOS. M. CARNEIGIE, Secretary.

Bargains, Bargains

GREAT REDUCTION
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
(LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)
SUCH AS
LADIES' HOSE,
NECK TIES,
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
LACE COLLARS,
GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
WHITE P K, GUIPURE LACES,
IVORY FANS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.
TThs



TEAS, TEAS.

Young Hysons, Oolongs and Japans,

In one-quarter Chests, weighing about 20 pounds. These Teas are in the Original Packages and warranted to give full weight. Send for Price List.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 25
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE
Central Railroad
OF
IOWA,
235 MILES IN LENGTH,
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

This Company are now pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The fact that this enterprise has been undertaken by a combination of leading bankers and railroad capitalists of well known wealth, experience and ability, insures its early completion and future success.

The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Company pay 7 per cent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the Security is therefore entitled to a high rank.

In our opinion, no class of investments has been found so uniformly safe and profitable as First Mortgages on *completed* Railroads.

Of 235 Companies operating 30,000 miles of railroad in the Northern and Western States, on which there is a bonded debt of $662,000,000, we know of but two that do not pay their interest regularly.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to Sell Governments, and buy really First-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers *AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.*

JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 WALL ST., N. Y.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
S. McLEAN & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Of whom Pamphlets and full information may be had. d*

A. HARTUPEE,

Inventor and Sole Manufacturer of
HARTUPEE'S
PATENT COMBINED
Moderator Engines

These Engines, from their great Economy in Fuel and Regularity of Motion, are coming rapidly into use. Having extended the Works to more than double their former capacity, I am now prepared to furnish these

Engines and all kinds of Castings,
AT SHORT NOTICE.
HARTUPEE'S
Patent Saving Grate Bars,
MADE TO FIT OLD OR NEW FURNACES.
REFERENCES:
Capt. H. T. Dexter, Capt. H. K. Hazlett,
Capt. W. J. Kountz, Capt. J. C. Vanhook,
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, G. J. Grammer.
OFFICE:
COR. FIRST AVE. AND SHORT STREET,
tf PITTSBURGH.

FISH, FISH!

75 half bbls TROUT,
50 half bbls WHITE FISH,
35 half bbls HERRING,
25 half bbls PICKEREL.
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
VOIGT MAHOOD & CO.,
257 LIBERTY STREET.
ThsT

BROOMS, BROOMS.
300 Dozen No. 1 BROOMS,
At from $3 00 to $3 50 per Dozen.
VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.,
ThsT 257 LIBERTY STREET.

OLD TEA HOUSE
FAMILY TEAS
20 20
COFFEES, SUGARS, &c.
LEADING TO DIAMOND MARKET
TEA
No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pure Teas and Coffees,
FOR FAMILY USE.
JAVA AND RIO COFFEE ROASTED FRESH EVERY DAY.
No Damaged or Stained Teas Sold.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
E. B. FREEMAN.

Pearl Steam Mills FLOURS,

Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths

UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,
A CAPACITY OF
1,000 Barrels Daily,

And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY,

Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.

PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,
Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.

PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,
Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or RED WHEAT.

PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,
is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.

Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.

☞ All Sacks are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,
PEARL STEAM MILLS,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER FLOUR.
Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSINS for sale by
D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

In the Court of Common Pleas, at No. 151, September T., 1870.

Accounts of WM. B. NEGLEY, Administrator of W. J. MORRISON, deceased, who was Trustee of Hamlin, Koegler & Co. and Morrison, [illegible] of same firms, and Account of B. H. NEGLEY, [illegible] firms. Filed June 18, 1870, in the [illegible] Prothonotary, and by order of Court notice is hereby given that said Accounts have been exhibited and filed, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the 23d DAY OF JULY NEXT, unless cause be shown why the same should not be.

Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

JUDGE McCANDLESS, of the District Court of the United States, now sitting in Williamsport, has delivered an important decision as to the liability of market gardeners to pay license as brokers. The decision was in the case of a man near Williamsport, who cultivated forty acres of land, the product of which he sold in that city without a license. The decision of the court is that he must take out a license to do so. This case was brought before the court more for the purpose of making a test case than to punish the defendant, and Judge McCANDLESS appears to have given it a careful consideration and a clear exposition of the law on the subject. Under Judge McCANDLESS's view of the law, every farmer who goes to market and sells the product of his farm will be required to take out a government license.

MORE than one New York paper charges that the scheme for obtaining a life policy for General GRANT originated with the Equitable Company, to bring itself conspicuously before the country. General PORTER states that it was proposed to him as a member of General GRANT's official family, and that it was instantly rejected, notwithstanding which rebuff the agent of the Company, it is said, visited parties under obligations to General GRANT and represented that he was desirous of having the thing done. The Company equivocates, and fails to do justice to General GRANT and members of his household. It is due to its own reputation that a complete statement of all the facts be made. Only enough is known to render it certain that an attempt was made to carry the scheme into execution, that Gen. PORTER was approached and subscriptions solicited from others. Let the officers of the Company be just to Gen. PORTER, and publish his reply and what other facts are necessary to place the responsibility of the affair where it should rest.

LORD BROUGHAM, though dead, will continue to interest the English speaking world for some while to come. During many years of his life, it was his fortune to be more talked about and written about than any other man of his time. He then sank into comparative obscurity, and but for the attentions of *Punch*, would have been quite forgotten. Death, however, revived the subject, and his Lordship's character was pretty thoroughly discussed. We mention him now merely to report a theory which seems to find rather extensive favor as a mode of accounting for the eccentricities and escapades by which the reputation and usefulness of LORD BROUGHAM suffered so much while he was alive, and by which he will probably be remembered as long as by his works. According to this theory, BROUGHAM was never sane. In his later years he frequently acted in a manner which forced his friends to conclude that he was insane. This, it appears, was the explanation quietly assigned by them for his invective against the Prussian minister, Baron BUNSEN, for taking his seat in the ladies' gallery of the House of Lords. In this manner the King accounted for his carrying the Great Seal with him into Scotland, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. And it is alleged that in his earlier years, when he was a comparatively obscure lawyer, his conduct frequently exposed him to the suspicion of his friends that he was *daft*, as the Scotch say. He was, however, a mighty reasoner all the time. The story is instructive, and suggests the inquiry whether examples of the same kind are not common, and whether it is either wise or just in the case of these men to wait for their death before taking out the writ *de lunatico*.

WHO starts the personal slanders on General GRANT? Of course we do not mean those which the well-known New York scandal factory sets afloat; but rumors and reports, some of which find their way into respectable papers, while others are handed around from mouth to mouth. Is some secret enemy, disguised as a friend, doing this sort of thing? Is it a plan invented for ruining the President with the American people? It is more than suspected that such a design really does exist; that injurious reports are put afloat, that traps are set and schemes devised for giving color to rumors—and by whom? We will just say that the true friends of General GRANT are having their attention considerably fixed in a quarter entirely capable of such things. The danger a respectable man, with the dignity of position to preserve, runs in ever associating with or accepting courtesies from unscrupulous and vulgar people, is that they will boast of the association, magnify the influence it confers on them, and probably indulge in downright falsehoods concerning what is said and done. If they happen not to be real friends, but capable of deception and conspiracy, then the chances are that social and private intercourse becomes but the opportunity for the gratification of concealed malice. For instance, if the President should be invited to a gentleman's house, where, in violation of every principle of good breeding and decency, gambling tables or other things objectionable were introduced, and notorious characters made equals with the other guests, and if the circumstance were afterward to be twisted and turned so as to make it seem that the President preferred such company, would the host on such an occasion be put down as a fool or knave? Either a fool to think such a thing was true hospitality and a proper manifestation of friendship, or a knave capable of conspiring to the injury of his guest, knowing what must be the effect. Whether knave or fool, the verdict would depend on the recognized standing of the person to which it would relate for sense and honor. Is it possible that some such thing as this is true of Gen. GRANT? Do the injurious reports, such as the one relating to a life-insurance policy, which found its way into the papers, and others that have not yet done so, proceed from some such source as this—manufactured to order—distortions of slight circumstances—magnified results of traps regularly set to catch material for slanders? Certainly enough is afloat to justify the query by the sincere friends of the President.

PRINCETON COLLEGE sends out this year the largest class that ever graduated from the institution, and receives another class still larger. During what are called the class-exercises on the 27th instant, one of the speakers stated that more had been accomplished for the college in the two years of Dr. McCOSH's presidency than in all its previous existence. This was too much for the Doctor's modesty, who said, "As for the compliments of the orator I must decline them. I can claim nothing above my predecessors." Reports having been spread concerning important changes introduced and to be introduced into the course of study, the following short extract from Dr. McCOSH's Baccalaureate sermon, delivered last Sunday, will be read with satisfaction by many:

> "I may take the opportunity of saying that we have no intention of discarding old branches in the College, which braced the minds of our forefathers and made them men of courage and power. We have no idea of giving the imprimatur of our degree to persons as supposed to be educated gentlemen, who, as not being able to translate an ordinary Latin or Greek author, are cut off from the literature and history of the past. We mean, too, that the minds of our young men should be strengthened by the study of a competent amount of mathematics, which, beside being the grand instrument of investigation in certain of the physical sciences, is more fitted than any other study to cure that wandering and dissipation which is the ruin of so many bright youths. Philosophy, too, especially the philosophy of the mind of man, has ever had a high place and will continue to have a high place in this institution, were it only to counteract the materialistic spirit of the times, and because it opens to us a far nobler part of God's workmanship than the lilies of the field or the stars of heaven. But in this college we are open to receive light from every quarter, and are prepared to admit history, and modern literature and every branch of genuine science. We wish it to be understood that we mean every graduate of ours to be an educated gentleman, who has been trained in language and literature, and science and philosophy, and who has some acquaintance with the past and present."

Most of the larger colleges of the country have long been disgraced by the publication of a sheet in which satirical or even defamatory attacks are made upon unpopular members of the faculty, and upon students who may have incurred the resentment of their companions. We need not [illegible] the young men who conduct and [illegible] *The Rakes, Scorpions, L'Amoschites*, [illegible] publications are usually [illegible] distinguish themselves in any [illegible] pursuits of the college. [illegible] the style of these [illegible] generally does as little [illegible] talents and attainments as [illegible] of the writers, and their [illegible] beyond the walls of the in[illegible] by them. In his sermon the other day, Dr. McCosh expressed his belief that a "blessing had come upon the college in consequence of a promise made by one of the classes to discontinue the publication of a sheet of the kind just described." It is an important reform, as many students who would not be concerned in getting up such publications, will read them when placed in their hands.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY—PREVOST-PARADOL.

Whether as the result of the character and long activity of TALLEYRAND, or of some other cause, French diplomacy has for a good many years been regarded with considerable distrust. The notion prevails that its chief end is the aggrandizement of the "great nation," and that this object is so noble and praiseworthy in the estimation of all true Frenchmen, that it exacts and receives the unquestioning devotion of their best abilities and resources, without much thought as to the means of its accomplishment. More than once distinguished politicians in France have admitted the prevalence of this disadvantageous impression, and have expressed regret in view of its evil consequences. Perhaps it was unavoidable that the representatives of a usurper who governed his subjects by his despotic will, should in the present age be well furnished with *finesse*, and untrammelled by delicate scrupulosity. At any rate, many in France, and a still greater number in other countries, have ascribed to the administrators of the Emperor's foreign policy, a large measure of the qualities which distinguish the serpent from the dove. But a good many months ago the Emperor resolved, if not to become honest, at least to assume that the world ought to credit him with reformation. While abolishing personal Government at home, he avowed the most honorable and disinterested purposes towards foreign nations. It is known that ever since his little arrangement with Austria proved a failure, he has been deeply grieved by the suspicions and the cunning schemes of BISMARCK, and is sorry that his own noble intentions are not met in that quarter with the confiding cordiality which would be so pleasant.

If we rightly remember, M. PREVOST-PARADOL was first spoken of in connection with the appointment to Washington just at the time when Count DARU, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the inauguration of a new and more straightforward manner of conducting that department of the government. Hitherto all important posts, indeed all appointments, whether important or not, had been filled by devoted friends of the dynasty. The foreign ministers were all pledged to maintain the *system* by which the empire had been *founded* and sustained. And the *nomination* of PREVOST-PARADOL, an Orleanist and an outspoken opponent of the objectionable system of intrigue and violence, was regarded as satisfactory evidence of the adoption of new views. The nomination was at that time frustrated by the retirement of Count DARU from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. But the appointment has at length been made, and for several reasons it cannot fail to be very acceptable to the people of this country. France will be represented by a man to whom no blame, or even the slightest suspicion of blame, attaches in connection with the Mexican schemes of the Emperor. In reference to the MAXIMILIAN rule and the various plans for aiding the Southern Confederacy in its conflict with the North, PREVOST-PARADOL is known to have sympathized with a large majority of his countrymen, in opposition to the wishes of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Then, again, though we may with reason suspect that he who endeavored to destroy us six years ago is far from kindly disposed toward us now; yet the mere fact that he is represented at Washington by PREVOST-PARADOL is proof that the notions of foreign policy which then caused us so much anxiety, no longer have a voice in his government. Thus, there is nothing to disturb the ancient and well settled amicable relations between France and the United States. The reputation of the new ambassador is also well adapted to inspire confidence. Though still young, having been born in 1829, PREVOST-PARADOL is very distinguished as an author. And the character of the subjects of his works and the liberal and elevated sentiments in which they abound, afford some assurance of the spirit in which he will fulfil the duties of his great office.

In conclusion, we cannot help remarking that the adhesion of such a man as LABOULAYE and the acceptance of office by such another as PREVOST-PARADOL seem pretty good evidence that the best people in France think that personal government has ceased and that the Empire is really placed upon a constitutional basis.

THE so-called Revenue Reformers concede that they have come to grief so far as Mr. WELLS is concerned. The President has given them to understand that under no circumstances will he continue him in his present position, and so they have given up trying to get through a bill continuing the office two years longer. For taking this stand, General GRANT just at present is enjoying the luxury of being savagely denounced as a Protectionist; and Secretary BOUTWELL comes in for his share of this description of argument by the reformers. One would suppose from them that neither the President nor the Secretary should think of disagreeing with Mr. WELLS, who, in their estimation, is the only one in the country capable of correct ideas on the question of revenue. There certainly is something remarkable in the situation of affairs regarding this gentleman, especially in the admiration and zealous support of foreign manufacturers seeking the control of our markets. This class and their agents here have systematically undertaken the task of framing our revenue policy, of setting Mr. WELLS up as superior authority on the subject, and overslaughing Gen. GRANT's administration. It is charged, and not denied, that to create a fictitious sentiment they have secured the services of leading Republican papers in certain cities. Some of these papers were once for Protection, as was Mr. WELLS, and it is unfortunate for him as a pure man that paid advocates praise him. Whatever influence may have operated in these quarters, it is certain that it ceased when Gen. GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL were reached; and Mr. WELLS immediately went under.

THE number of persons holding lands in England is dwindling down steadily until there is now but 30,766 landed proprietors in the whole Island. The smaller estates and farms of the many are being gradually absorbed by the few, and through all the ramifications of trade and industry this work of centralizing the wealth of the nation is going on, that the poor are becoming poorer and the rich richer is a truism which cannot longer be denied, and all this is greatly due to the effect of free trade. In France, where protection is the nation's policy, there was, in 1861, 7,845,721 landed proprietors of all kinds, which, it is safe to say, has by this time increased to at least 8,000,000. Of this number, above 5,000,000 are rural proprietors, of whom 3,799,759 are actual cultivators of the soil; of these, 37,630 carry on their farming operations by means of stewards, overseers, and laborers, while 3,760,793 labor with their own hands or oversee their own farms. Of this last number there are 1,754,934 who cultivate their own land; 852,934 who, in addition to their own land, work other lands as tenants, and 1,131,190 who, besides working their own lands, hire out as laborers. Of the rural proprietors, it is estimated that 3,000,000 own, on an average, about two and one half acres; 2,000,000 average about nine acres each. While England has millions of paupers, France, by a judicious system of protective duties, has a happy, prosperous and progressive population.

IT is said that the protracted investigation of the charges made by Fernando Wood against General Howard are nearly ready to report. There will be two reports—one completely vindicating him, signed by seven members of the committee; another, of an opposite character, by the two Democratic members of the Committee.

IT is asserted that Mr. Sumner is incensed at General Grant because of the contemplated removal of Mr. Motley, and will take an early occasion to give expression to his feelings. It is not improbable that other causes are mixed up with the Motley business to displease Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, in the second volume of his History of the War, says in regard to chief officers of the Confederacy:

> Toombs was to have been chosen President, but failed through a singular misapprehension on the part of representatives of other States, who had understood that he refused to have his name put forward. There was some misunderstanding, likewise, concerning Howell Cobb being the choice of Georgia, or certain complications. Mississippi had the first choice, and chose Jefferson Davis, leaving Georgia the second, which resulted in the Vice Presidency of Mr. Stephens.

To this Mr. Alexander M. Clayton responds that Stephens was Georgia's first choice, and says the mistake occurs through the modesty of the historian. It seems to us, however, that Stephens rather than Clayton is the best authority on this point.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Treasurer of St. Louis is in a muddle, and the Treasury is about to be subjected to an investigation.

A complete railroad line from St. Louis to Canada direct is one of the latest successes of which St. Louis boasts.

Westport, Maine, has neither a lawyer, doctor nor undertaker. Of course, without the second the latter would be superfluous.

Rev. H. Highten has invented a new kind of artificial stone. The process by which it is made consists in mixing broken granite with hydraulic cement, and steeping the whole when set in a solution of silica. The granite used is the refuse of the quarries, and is broken up at the works. It is then mixed with Portland cement, in proportions of four of granite to one of cement, sufficient water being added to give it a pasty consistency. In this state it is placed in moulds, when it consolidates in about four days. When taken from the moulds, it is placed for two days in a solution of silicate of soda, which completes the process.

St. Louis seems to be in a bad way, caused by the old disease—official corruption. A local paper says: "We find that the cost of maintaining the city government for six months is $1,220,243 44, which amount will be materially increased for the six months ending October 12, 1870, if from no other cause, by the interest on the increased bonded debt of $950,000, and the interest on $750,000 anticipation bonds, issued to meet current expenses before the revenue can be collected.

There will be a meeting of all those favorable to cheap transportation at Rochester, New York, on July 15th. The following subjects will be considered: 1. The introduction of steam on the canals; 2. The Wisconsin and Fox river improvement, and the water communication between the Mississippi and the lakes; 3. The subject of cheap transportation in all its phases; 4. The whole subject of improving the canals and their trade. The Governors of the Western and Northwestern States have been invited to be present.

Boston has fifteen free baths. Of these five are devoted to women. During the first year (1866) 433,690 persons attended the Boston baths. With six additional houses for the second year (1867) over 867,000 attended; in 1868, 842,616 attended; and in 1869 the number of bathers was 1,021,974. Of these bathers boys, of course, preponderate, being four times as many as the men (males over 18). But the number of women and girl bathers has steadily increased, so that, although they have fewer accommodations than the males, they numbered over 150,000 last year.

Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, makes some very interesting reports to Commissioner Delano in relation to the income tax of New York. In the twelve districts, comprising Brooklyn and New York, the total increase for this year has been $221,695. The eighth district shows a falling off of $119,874; the first, $25,000, and the twelfth, $21,000. The increase in the remaining districts make up the deficiencies, etc. The income tax for the twelve districts for the year will amount to $6,718,239. A. T. Stewart does not return $100,000 income; while Claflin, Mellon & Co., and hundreds of other large houses, show but small profits. Thousands of the merchants swear to losses for the year, and a number of houses failed. Mr. Dutcher says it has been a terrible year on the merchant princes, as well as the small houses.

Says a New York letter: There are rumors of some important change in the management of one of our leading theaters. One rather popular manager has lost $50,000 this season in theatrical enterprises, and as much more in Wall street speculations. Being on the down-hill road all his friends unite to give him a kick.

The Philadelphia directory for 1870 contains 141,000 names. In 1791 there were but 1,000 recorded.

On Friday last 28,000,000 gallons of water were pumped at the water works in Chicago. This is 4,000 gallons more than was ever pumped in one day.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of those favorable to a protective tariff in Columbia, this State, on Saturday night last.

California has 700 miles of completed railway and 500 more in progress. Out of a population of 616,000 only 70,000 are Chinese, negroes and Indians.

The Union Hotel at Saratoga has 1,400 beds and accommodations for that number of boarders.

St. Louis has appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of increasing the number of Assistant United States Marshals, to be engaged in taking the census. This appropriation has been made in order to enable the United States Marshal to obtain accurate statistics in reference to the trade, manufactures and commerce of the city. A hint to Pittsburgh.

The Co-operative Congress of Germany threatens to go to pieces on account of internal dissensions.

A lady from Oil City, while visiting a sick sister in Louisville, was locked up by her brother-in-law, and kept without food for twenty-four hours. She was then placed in a lunatic asylum, from which she managed to effect her escape.

A London letter says: "We had, in the Divorce Court this week, a purely American case. The petitioner, Dr. Charles James Russell, is an American, and was married in Ohio in 1852. His wife left him, with a man named Harris, in 1855. In 1858 Mr. Russell came to this country, studied medicine, obtained a degree and diploma at Glasgow, and is now practicing in Lincolnshire. Wishing to marry again he applied for a divorce, and it has been granted, chiefly on his own testimony, neither his wife nor the co-respondent appearing in court."

The Western Union Telegraph Company has adopted the money order system. A person wishing to make a quick payment to another person, at some point within the limits of telegraphic communication, deposits the desired amount at any convenient office, and informs the person authorized to receive it that such an amount has been placed to his credit at the office where the amount is made payable; and the payment is often made in a few minutes, although hundreds of miles may separate the parties to the transaction. The advantage of this system over the slower process of transmitting orders by mail will be appreciated by business men everywhere.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., the great Philadelphia publishers, are making extensive additions to their printing house.

One of the pillars in the front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia is slowly crumbling away.

The new Irish residence of the Prince of Wales is said to be one of the finest on the Island. He intends spending ten thousand pounds in enhancing its charms.

Geneva is crowded with visitors, and strange enough two-thirds of them are Americans.

Augusta, Me., furnishes a new illustration of the unfailing benefits of advertising. A lady who lost a valuable ring advertised it in the *Journal*. Her sister read the advertisement, and it was so impressed upon her mind that she dreamed about it, and in her dream the place where the missing ring could be found was plainly revealed to her; the next day the ring was found—in the house of the owner, carefully laid away.

The *Scientific American* says: According to a large number of experiments, 100 tons of coal tar can furnish 0 61 tons of anthracene, or we can obtain a ton of anthracene by distilling 2,000 tons of oil—the amount of alizarine that can be made from a ton of anthracene has not been published, nor is it easy to ascertain, but these figures will be supplied before the lapse of many months. The annual production of madder is estimated at 47,500 tons, and the price per ton is £45, which makes the cost, per annum, £2,137,500.

PERSONAL.

A son of President Grant wants to enter Harvard. He will be examined this week.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has been presented with a new grand piano by his admirers.

Leona Cavender, who is now the star at Wallack's, was formerly a ballet girl at Trimble's Varieties, in this city.

It is suggested that Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Whitlaw Reid kiss and be friends again.

Alice Cary's physicians promise to cure her of cancer.

Lord Clinton, who recently committed suicide to escape arrest on a charge of Sodomy, was a son of the Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour to this country in 1860.

Nearly all the contributors of the *Atlantic Monthly* live in and around Boston, including Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Higginson and Mrs. J. Ward Howe.

George Wilkes is shaving his libel suit against Bruce, the publisher of the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

Nilsson will open in Boston, September 9th.

Leonard Grover, it is reported, made a heap of money out of the Beethoven fizzle, and intends starting a theatre in Baltimore.

Grace Greenwood is going to spend the summer in the Adirondacks, which Murray has made notorious.

A Long Branch belle named Annie Welsh dresses eight times a day, and dashes along the beach behind four different teams during each twenty four hours.

A London Jenkins says the Prince of Wales is in the habit of slapping the Princess Alexander in the mouth. Perhaps he only smacks her there, and this may have given rise to the report.

Annie Ash is the name of a young lady who saved the life of a little boy at Huntsville, Alabama, a few days since, by jumping into the Tennessee river after him.

Charles Dickens's will was copied by himself.

A British newspaper called *John Bull* says, There is every probability of the Marquis of Bute returning to the Anglican Church. Whereupon Father Capel, (the "Catesby" of Disraeli's "Lothair,") publicly contradicts the rumor, and reminds *John Bull* that as the Marquis never was a member of the Anglican Church he cannot very well return to it.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, although a free-trade paper, thinks the free-trade movement cannot defeat Schenck for Congress.

Rev. Mr. McDermott, pastor of the Irish Catholic Church in Southbridge, Mass., visited a small-pox patient at the hospital established in that town by the Board of Health, without taking proper precaution to protect himself from the disease, and the result is he is now sick with it.

THE Government is now deriving what is equal to $10 of revenue from every inhabitant of the United States—white and black, male and female. From the first of the coming month to the first of July 1871, the population will increase fully 1,200,000. The increased revenue from the mere growth of population will exceed $12,000,000, while the lightening of the public burden by $100,000,000 will give such a stimulus to enterprise and production as will produce twice $12,000,000 from the remaining sources of revenue. The abatement of 100,000,000 of taxes would exert on the property of the country a more beneficial effect than a free loan to the people of $1,200,000,000.

RESPONSE FROM HUNTINGDON.

The Key-Note of the True Republicans of Allegheny Taken Up.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., June 28, 1870.

The Republicans of Huntingdon read with thrilling interest the address of the "Independent" Republicans to their brethren of Allegheny county.

"The time has come for a reform of our party organization," not only in Allegheny county, but all through the State, if the party organization is to be maintained in the ascendancy. The address of the "True Republicans" is as truthful as it is elequent and beautiful. It is the key-note for reform, which will spread from the Allegheny to the Delaware. The names attached to the call are sure guarantee of its complete and enthusiastic success.

The appeal of the youthful Purviance to "the Republican voters of Allegheny county," is a weak piece of arrogant assumption on the part of this beardless youth, which the non office-holding and office-seeking men of Allegheny, firm in the Republican faith, but who war against corruption in either high or low places, will severely rebuke. We well remember, even at this distance, that it was through the mismanagement or treachery, or both, of the present Chairman of your Executive Committee, and his owners, that your majority was reduced full one-half last fall. And yet, on the very eve of the election, he assured the writer of this (who was on a brief visit to Pittsburgh) that he had finished his work in every election district in the city and county, and that Gov. Geary's majority in Allegheny could not be less than *eighty-five hundred*. Did the EFFICIENT Chairman not know any better? or is he one of a corrupt ring of your county, that recognizes its leader in the person of a superannuated, but thoroughly corrupt United States Senator from this State, and which Ring determined to strike down Geary because they could not use him?

The "True" Republicans of Pennsylvania wait with anxious hearts, and watch with earnest solicitude for the result of the Convention of July 6.

A REPUBLICAN OF HUNTINGDON.

STATE NEWS.

The burglars who made so murderous an assault upon Miss Cole, at French Creek, near North East, have been arrested at Waterford. One of them had lost several fingers from one of his hands, and the other had lost an arm.

Mr. B. R. Aschom, of Snake Spring township, Bedford county picked up a piece of copper coin in his garden one day last week, dated 786. It is judged to be a Roman piece of money, and is certainly, from its rare age, a very valuable relic.

In Erie the other day, Bridget, recently arrived from the "ould sod," met a fellow domestic on the street whom she suspected of having stolen two of her skirts. Laying a heavy hand on the shoulder of the suspected girl, she demanded her property. The accused at first plead innocence but the other was determined, and finally the theft was admitted, the girl saying the skirts were at the place she was then working. "Don't lie that way," said Bridget, "don't I know me own?" at the same time proceeding to give ocular demonstration of the articles. "Take 'em off," she roared, and the thief had no choice but to comply. An admiring crowd witnessed the restoration of the property, made then and there on the street.

A reunion of nineteen tribes of Red Men will take place at Tyrone on the Fourth of July. They will parade through the streets, and then pic-nic at Sinking Spring grove, just outside of town.

Erie has a band of juvenile sneak thieves, the eldest of whom is only thirteen years of age.

On Wednesday, the 22d instant, while Mr. Wm. H. Roe and John S. Roe—father and son—were engaged in mining coal in a bank of Mr. Wm. Davidson, in Beaver Falls, a large stone fell from the roof of the bank and killed both of them almost instantly. The father was about fifty years of age, and the son about fourteen. A Coroner's inquest was held by the Coroner, D. R. Corbus, over the bodies of the deceased, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered.

The attempt to create a new county out of Northampton, and make Bethlehem the county seat, has been abandoned.

A convention, composed of one delegate from each district of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, was held in Schuylkill county on Thursday, when it was resolved to adhere to the three dollar basis of 1869. This ends all hope of a general resumption on next Monday and it is now probable that no work will be done until after the Fourth of July.

John Welsh, aged thirteen years, was drowned in a brick pond at Twenty-third and Mifflin streets, Philadelphia, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Samuel Evans, an aunt of the deceased, upon being informed of the sad circumstance, was so shocked that she fell dead from an apoplectic attack.

The Scranton *Republican* says: The Bishop of this Diocese recommends immediate action to secure an endowment for the proposed new Episcopate of at least fifty thousand dollars, and has appointed the following named gentlemen to solicit subscriptions, and, judging by the names, to head the list with a sum which shall be an example of liberality: Asa Packer, Wm. Boehler, Judge Maynard, Isaac Eckert, T. E. Franklin, Wm. L. Conyngham, H. Stanley Goodwin, T. R. Sitgraves, H. B. Beckwell, J. Hervey Barton, F. Baldy, Jr., C. R. Paxton, Z. H. Russell, Judge Watts, Henry Coit, Charles Bauer, W. H. Hooper.

During a severe thunder storm Monday night the house of Captain Alfred Corl, in Marysville, was struck by lightning, setting fire to the building. Mr. Corl's daughter Sarah, thirteen years of age, was in one of the rooms, having retired for the night, and about twelve o'clock was struck by the electric fluid. She suffered terribly, and died Tuesday morning at six o'clock. Several other buildings in the place were struck and more or less damaged.

INDEPENDENT PARTY MOVEMENT.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Republic.]

The political cauldron begins to bubble fiercely and both parties seem to have their full share of independent movements. Of course, these generally appear where one or the other party has grown so strong as to have little fear of defeat, and, at this juncture they are so timed as to endanger no State or national ticket except in the future. If such experiments are to be tried, it is perhaps better that they should be made when there is less at stake than in times of greater political importance, if that really be possible, although we fear that, so far as Republicans are concerned, they may, in those little personal affairs, lose sight of the great importance that attaches to election of members of Congress and the Legislature of this State the present year. While crying for reform and for new members of the Legislature and of Congress, and better ones, which, in very many cases, we are free to admit may be found, we would remind them that their reform movements may be so managed as to greatly weaken their chances of obtaining anything whatever that is of substantial benefit.

In some of the independent action already inaugurated, we see evidence of earnest desire to be emancipated from the convention system where rings and cliques have so long governed the nominations as their selfishness and persisting schemes have dictated. In others, perhaps the majority of the side movements in the Republican party, we see evidence of selfishness, and proof that the change desired is only to displace one set of office seekers for another equally unscrupulous and equally determined on rule or ruin.

In Pittsburgh, we notice a very formidable movement against the old time managers of the nominating convention. It has all the evidence of earnestness and strength. The call for the independent nominating movement is signed by the solid men of Allegheny county, men representing the business and commercial interests of the county and of the country, so far as that locality is concerned. Notwithstanding the danger to our State politics, in such a county as Allegheny, we think there are some formidable reasons for this spontaneous movement against the old managing ring. The ring figuring last year, greatly weakened our party in the State and the stool pigeon candidates of a clique for the purpose of working mischief, had a great tendency to divide and distract the Republicans of that stronghold of the party. It is, perhaps, as good a time to settle such matters as the Alleghenians could take, although there is always danger in division. There may be, however, greater danger in rings and their corrupt transactions. The Republican party can afford to practice on the theory of "first pure, then peaceable," for corruption will work a more permanent mischief than temporary division.

The Central Railroad of Iowa.

The Company which is building the Central line of railroad North and South through Iowa are guaranteeing an early return of the money invested in the enterprise, by the energy with which they are pushing the work of construction. Indeed, the whole distance necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by rail is either finished or under contract. The crops of the present year can be moved by this line to St. Louis, and the monopoly which has heretofore confined grain transportation to the Chicago lines will be thereby broken up. This prospect has made the Central Railroad of Iowa a favorite project of the Iowa farmers and other residents, and they are heartily *en rapport* with the constructing company. The bill granting land grant aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad will insure the rapid construction of that great continental line, and will increase the importance of the North-western system of railroads, which will find by this Iowa line the shortest and quickest route to the South and Southwest. Such a railroad, built through a populous and rich part of the splendid State of Iowa, with connections which will also insure to it a vast amount of through traffic, cannot fail of a profitable business. The company are selling their first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds (limited in amount to $16,000 to the mile) at 95 and interest in currency, at which price they pay a handsome profit upon the investment, and are as safe as Governments, which do not pay nearly as large an interest to the purchaser. The official announcement in another column of the progress of the work is an interesting document to those who are watching the development of the West through the influence of railroad extension.

General Butler's Aspirations.

It is understood that General Butler is now quietly but vigorously plotting to secure Senator Wilson's place. There are three political elements upon which he relies for success—the extreme Radicals, the Grant office-holders and old line Democrats. The first class, he believes, will support him because of his negrophobia; the second because he is (so he thinks) one of Grant's mouth-pieces, and the third because he has urged taxation of Government bonds, and believe that he will, sooner or later, return to their fold, which he deserted at the commencement of the war. That he will make a strong fight in the State and State Legislature there is no doubt. Judging as best we can, however, at this distance, it does not seem possible that Senator Wilson will be laid up in ordinary for some years to come. The people of the old Bay State are distinguished for the tenacity with which they hold on to a good public official. And Mr. Wilson is apparently up to their standard of goodness and honesty of purpose.

THE New York landlords seem to have overstepped the bounds of prudence in demanding exorbitant rents about the first of May, as the following, from an Eastern paper, shows:

"A real estate agent doing business in the upper part of the city states that in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards there are between four and five hundred houses to let, and at rates from twenty-five to thirty per cent. lower than the owners asked on the first of May. In the other up-town wards a similar state of things exist. The rents, even now, though, are much too high to tempt tenants. Had owners been content to ask moderate prices when the last renting season commenced, there are hundreds of families moderate means who would have bargained with them instead of removing—as they have since removed—to Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester."

OPENING THE SLUICES.

Crime, Misery, Poverty and Death.

Since the new license law has prevailed in New York, ruffianism has increased to a frightful extent. Speaking of last Sunday, a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "There has been a great deal of street ruffianism, of one kind and another, chiefly the result of whisky drinking, since last evening, and the police have had as much as they can do to keep pace with it. The knife and the pistol were freely resorted to, and in one case with fatal result—a German named Daniel Mitchell, having been fatally stabbed by a printer, named Thomas Sheridan, in Thirty-seventh street.

Ambrose Hartel, while under the influence of liquor, leaped into the Mystic river, Connecticut, the other day and was drowned.

John Real, now under sentence of death for murdering a New York policeman, said, after his condemnation, "I would now be a free and happy man had I let strong drink alone. Whisky has ruined me."

James McManus got drunk last Sunday in New York and, as a matter of course, quarrelled with his wife, chased her down stairs, and during her flight fired four shots at her. One of the bullets entered an opposite dwelling, and took effect in the back of Mrs. Fitzgibbons as she was lying in bed. The wound was severe. The free shooter was marched off to prison.

Thomas McLaughlin was shot in the right side in a drinking saloon by Thomas Kerrigan, on Monday, and fatally wounded.

Harris Bailey, residing near Somerville, Tennessee, poisoned himself and three children, Saturday, by giving them bed-bug poison, thinking it was whisky. The children all died. He will probably recover.

"Jug-or-Not" is the title of a new temperance novel. The author says that it is her purpose to "hold up to reproach the respectable drunkard," who dies wealthy and "sleeps under a tall monument," yet is no better than "the ragged sot who lies in the ditch."

A young man named Francis Barbord fell from a train of cars near Paterson, New Jersey, on Saturday, and was killed. He had been drinking hard all day.

The latest case of brutal wife-beating comes from Newark, N. J., where the keeper of a low groggery, named Donahoe, has again outraged the feelings of humanity by so unmercifully pounding his wife that her life is imperiled. Only a short time since, the wretch was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, for his ruffianism, but through the pleadings of the present victim of his fiendishness his sentence was commuted to a fine. The first intimation of the last deadly assault upon her was the running of Mrs. Donahoe into a neighbor's house, reeking with blood, and pursued by her husband, who, as she sunk exhausted on a chair, felled her to the ground with a blow. While she lay there motionless he partially disrobed her, and taking her in his arms threw her upon the stove, whereby her forehead was severely cut by striking against a kettle, the hot water in the latter also scalding her person. Finding her still alive, he flung her down a flight of stairs, and, as she lay in a lifeless condition, he told the shuddering bystanders, if they would carry her home he would not do any further brutality; but no sooner had she been deposited on the floor of their hovel than Donahoe impressed the heel of his rough shoe on her face with such force that the blood oozed from her ears, nose and mouth. Donahoe then shut the door and remained inside with his victim, and as all the witnesses of the deed of blood were afraid to prefer a charge against him, the police refrained from any interference. The woman will probably die, and the fiend may then get his quietus at the hands of the hangman.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The obituary list of the London *Times* of one day contains some remarkable illustrations of prolonged existence in five ladies and three gentlemen, all of whom had reached four score years and upwards, their united ages amounted to 680 years, giving an average of exactly eighty-five years to each. The eldest gentleman had reached the great age of eighty-nine years, the two others of the same sex being eighty-six. Of the opposite sex the eldest was eighty-eight and the youngest eighty years of age.

A trial has just taken place at Calcutta involving the right of a Hindoo woman to choose her own religion. A young woman, whose friends belong to the Brahmo Somaj, forsook the tenets of her fathers and was baptized. Her relatives got a writ of *habeas corpus* and secured influential counsel, but the judge decided against them and gave the woman her liberty. She at once, in open court, in the most unhesitating way, intimated that she would not return to her relatives. However, before judgment was recorded, she was again removed to a private room, in order that her mother might again try to shake her resolution. No Christian friend was permitted to enter. Presently wails and shrieks and howlings of grief reached us. After a painful interval the young woman was again called forth into their midst, evidently much agitated, and you may imagine the trying ordeal in a court crammed with spectators. She also had never been beyond the walls of the Zenana till within the last week. By God's grace she stood firm, and in a firm voice replied to the question where she decided to go, "To the Padre Sahibs." The excitement is immense among the natives. All Calcutta is in a ferment.

Victor Hugo publishes in a French paper the amount of his income. "I am possessed," writes the author, "in Belgium of about three hundred shares in the national bank, producing about £1 360 yearly; in England, £17,000 of consols, producing annually £500; in France, from the Institute, £40; in Guernsey, Hauteville House, £40. Total, £1,940." M. Victor Hugo adds that "his property in his works is disposed of for years to come, and that, owing to family arrangements, he pays over to his children some £1,200 a year."

M. Garnier, a member of the French Cambodian expedition, asserts that in China the taste for opium is by no means confined to the human race. Pigs and horses thrive upon poppy flowers, and when deprived of their favorite food languish and die. At a town in Yunan rats used to resort in large numbers to an opium manufactory in order to inhale the fumes from the coppers, and after the town had been sacked by the Panthays the ruins of the factory were visited by *blasé habitués*, who were content to die on the scene of their old happiness. What effect opium might have upon the equine constitution we cannot say; but if it would enable the broken-down cab horse to forget his miseries for a time, and, while standing on the rank, to dream of the freedom and fresh pastures of his youth, the most rigid moralist could not grudge the addition of a few grains of the anodyne to the contents of his nose-bag.

A mail telegram from Pesth says that a trial which will be one of the most gigantic on record, is about take place in Hungary. The accused are brigands, three hundred in number, and "it is expected that two hundred of them will be put to death."

A queer story is told by one of the Greek papers. One of the military commanders having offered a reward for each brigand's head brought in, the supply soon became so extensive that suspicions were aroused. Inquiry was set on foot, and disclosed the fact that with an eye to the main chance, the so-called brigand hunters made raids into neighboring villages, plundered them, and then turned the heads of their victims to account.

Summer tourists, who have had a trip to Lake Superior in contemplation will be glad to learn that the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, running from Duluth to St. Paul, will be opened on the 1st of August. It was intended to have a grand celebration of that event on the Fourth of July, but owing to unexpected and unavoidable delays, the road could not be completed in time.

One of the newest ideas in England, worthy of being copied in this country, is a "Mutual Medical Aid Society," just established in London, which is happily said to propose a medium between the Chinese system of paying the doctor only when one is well, and the European habit of paying the biggest bills for the slowest cure. Members of the society—who must not be people suffering from chronic or inveterate disorders—will pay a small annual sum, in sickness or in health, which will entitle them in case of illness to medical attendance of a high class, and even to a consulting physician in critical cases. Thus the subscriber to the common fund is relieved of a great source of anxiety, and the temptation to dabble in administering medicine without advice for economy's sake is removed. A guinea a year for a small family and two guineas for a large one will, it is thought, be a sufficient premium for this curious insurance. It is announced that the society is only for poor persons; but as almost everybody is too poor to enjoy paying a large bill for medical attendance, there seems no reason why this system of co-operation should not be thrown open to the community at large, with a rate of payment large enough to make it a good thing for the doctor as well as for the possible patient.

Since Luther's day, there has not been so great a stir as now amongst the German Catholics. The separatists increase in numbers, and from Bavaria to Bohemia, Baden and Vienna, a cry is raised against Papal infallibility and the rule from Rome. The separation of the Armenian Church appeared, a fortnight back, to be an accomplished fact. The feeling has no direct theological character. The dogmas and forms of the Church are not assailed; it is but the position of the Pope and the limits of his power. Indirectly, however, the opposition has the quality of a revolt against ecclesiastical belief. The Ecumenical Council professes to be able to legislate for all time, each particular member being inspired by the Holy Ghost, and the German Catholics distinctly repudiate such pretensions. They deny that the Pope is anything of a Grand Llama; he is simply the head bishop. Proceeding from this one outburst of scepticism, the new school may go on liberalizing, until they become practically Protestants. The abrupt and overbearing demeanor of the ultramontane bishops at Rome fans the flame and realizes the more unfavorable traditions of ecclesiastical sway. No doubt, too, the attitude of the various European governments towards Rome encourages the dissentents.

The Quakers in Norway are often called upon to suffer for their principles. Two English Friends who have just returned from the country say they found young men in prison at Christiansand for refusing to bear arms. Before leave was given to see them, a stipulation was made that nothing must be said which would tend to confirm the prisoners in their convictions. The Quakers have a small following in Norway, chiefly at Stavanger. It arose from circumstance that certain Norwegian prisoners in England, during the wars with Napoleon, were visited by some Quakers who showed them so much kindness that when the prisoners returned home they took their benefactors' religion with them. It is in Norway that so much importance is attached to the rite of confirmation. It is the passport to all employment in civil life. No one who has not been confirmed can hold any public office. So it goes hard with the Quakers.

A German-American bank has been established in Frankfort by firms of first-rate responsibility. They will make it their business the issuing of American railway bonds, which they could recommend, and of city and county bonds. Austrian bonds are somewhat better, particularly the shares of the railways recently issued. The future state of business will mainly depend on the result of the harvest. It appears that large sums will be required to meet the demand for foreign coin, as we have had no rain on the Rhine, while Hungary and Austria had plenty of it. Vienna currency has, therefore, risen to 97, as great orders have been sent to Hungary for corn. Prices look up at the corn markets, and butter, milk, and cheese have reached prices never before known in this country, as, if rain should be delayed for only one week, there will be no green fodder left in the fields, our meadows looking like they do in winter time.

The London *News* says: It was Dickens's rare art to bring the best out of a man, and by kindly encouragement and generous appreciation to secure a co operation which was affectionate as well as zealous. "Whatever you see your way to, I will see mine to, and we know and understand each other well enough to make the best of these conditions," was his recent reply to a contributor who had proposed to send him a series of articles. He liked his literary staff to feel unfettered, and when he was once satisfied that the instrument to his hand was well-tempered and true, he rejoiced in giving it play.

LEWISBURG, PA.

The University—Commencement at the Female Seminary, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEWISBURG, PA., June 28, 1870.

The annual commencement of the Female Seminary occurred yesterday. Essays were read and diplomas and gold medals received by thirteen young ladies, graduates from the Institute. The essays were prepared, evidently with much care, and evinced considerable thought. They were in the main excellent. Some indeed were worthy of special mention, among which the region west of the Alleghenies had honorable representation. A little more attention to the cultivation of the art of reading would, however, be a great improvement, and but for excessive modesty, your correspondent would quietly whisper the suggestion in the ears of the faculty.

ORATION BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Last evening Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, New York, delivered an oration before the Literary Societies of the University; subject, "The Land We Live In." It was in his own peculiar vein, "whatever that may be." As a literary effort it was a failure. As a *burlesque* on the modern lecture it was a success. Whether designed as such burlesque, your correspondent is unable to say. Some considerable skill in grouping the ludicrous in American modes of speech and American manners made you laugh in spite of yourself. And however little adapted to time and place, it certainly would have been pre-eminently adapted for delivery in an asylum for confirmed dyspeptics, wretching the midriff and shaking the sides in a manner well calculated to promote digestion. After all it was admissable, and perhaps beneficial, especially to students, who have for months been toiling on through the elements of science, sines and cosines, on account of its humor and its delightful vacuity of thought.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

To-day the college commencement exercises were held in the fine, large hall of the University. The weather, excessively warm though it was, detracted nothing from the interest of the occasion, but the fact rather served to remind the faculty, Board of Trustees, and Curators, that the University had, at least for the time being, many *warm* friends. The graduating class was quite small, containing only five. Several causes have, I understand, operated to reduce the class to this limited number, prominent among which may be reckoned the *salutary discipline* maintained in the University. The next year promises a large increase, the senior class numbering some nineteen pupils.

The exercises were of a very interesting character. The orations of the young men composing the graduating class were all good; none, I believe, sinking below mediocrity. One, entitled "Thought, the True Educator," deserves especial notice, both for vigor of thought and vivacity of delivery.

As in the reading of the essays above referred to, there were also grave defects in the delivery of the orations. However excellent the production, the effect may easily be spoiled by a defective presentation. Young men especially should be trained to speak in a clear, distinct tone, if not with sharp, incisive voice. And for fear of overacting or seeming theatrical, they should never be allowed to descend to monotonous dullness. Men who are to stand in the pulpit, upon the rostrum or at the bar, should have most thorough training in elocution.

Except in the regular course, it was pleasing to notice that but few degrees were conferred, and these few upon men of real worth.

Doctoring men at Lewisburg does not necessarily suppose mental or moral weakness on the part of the recipients. I am told, in this matter they are not guided here by the law of *necessity*, and for this reason there were doubtless many "*disappointments*."

MORE ANON.

HOME MADE THE BEST.

The Superiority of American Ironmongery.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

From the May number of the *Ironmonger*, the acknowledged organ of the metal trades of Great Britain, we present herewith a couple of items from its editorial page, which should prove of exceeding interest to every American having pride in the success of the industries of his country. It must be borne in mind that the *Ironmonger* is authority on all matters connected with the subjects to which it is devoted, that it has maintained the respect of the iron-workers of Great Britain for over twelve years, and these confessions of superiority coming from such a source are only made because their truth is beyond a denial. The first is a note of warning to the English trade, couched in the language following:

"Our readers should certainly have their attention invited to the fact that we are running great risk in England of being beaten by America in the manufacture of axes, shovels, hoes, spades, and other implements of the kind. It is asserted that the Pittsburgh steel, both cast and rolled, is fully up to the mark of the best English—in fact to such a degree that it is not only supplanting our produce, but in every shape of tool being largely exported to the Continent. American bolts and hinges are said to excel ours, and medium American cutlery of all kinds to be cheaper and better than any manufactured, whether here or in other countries. We trust that our Sheffield houses will look to their laurels and still maintain the superiority of make and world wide command of the trade, for which they have hitherto been so justly celebrated."

On reading the above we had nearly arrived at the conclusion that the editor of the *Ironmonger* had given American manufacturers in iron, credit for superiority in every branch of their business; but further reference showed us the subjoined item, disclosing the British editor's alarm for the success of the trade of his patrons. He says:

"A sentence in the last report of the Chief Engineer to the Great Western Railway of Canada is so alarming that we cannot but press it on the attention of our readers: 'Very serious defects pertain to a large proportion of all the rails imported from England of late years, and the consequence is that all the leading railways are now either introducing steel rails or they are purchasing American rails manufactured from a superior quality of native iron.' The prospect of losing a trade of so lucrative a description, not to speak of the discredit of supplying indifferent articles, and especially the danger to life that may result in this instance, surely will not fail to induce our leading manufacturers to make a searching inquiry into the causes of this state of things, with a view to its immediate and conclusive remedy."

From these two paragraphs we learn from the highest authority in Great Britain that England is excelled by America in the manufacture of axes, shovels, hoes, spades, "and other implements of the kind," which we can fairly suppose means *all* agricultural implements; also that the new country, at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, is beating the old in making steel, both cast and rolled, and is supplying the continent of Europe with every species of steel tools, thus ousting England from that market; also, that American bolts, hinges and cutlery of all kinds are better than the English articles, or, indeed, those of any other country; and finally, that the mills of the United States are supplying Canada with better rails, both of iron and steel, than those England sends her.

In view of these facts, is it better that this excellence shall be maintained by a protective tariff, or that it shall be crushed out by want of a tariff, and that England shall be placed in a position to counsel America to accept an inferior article of manufacture in place of supplying her own customers as well as those of Europe, with a better one?

THE GREAT UTAH MYSTERY

The Discovery of the Outlet of Great Salt Lake.

[From the Utah Reporter, June 16.]

To-day we give the facts, as we have them, relative to the discovery of a subterranean outlet to Great Salt Lake. This island sea, the briniest of all the waters of the world, and which former investigation pronounced as being kept at its level by the action of evaporation, has itself solved the mystery of the mountains. The lofty hills and all the lovely islands have for countless ages found a mirror for their grand majesty in the bosom of our lake, and its burnished face has been kept bright with the crystal supplies of a thousand streams from out the roaring canons, clifts and snowy reservoirs of the Rocky chain. The eye of science has scanned with care the agencies which, it was supposed, held the aqueous wonder in its place, and the Humboldts and the Sillimans of two continents saw no escapement for the "Hanging Sea" save through the aerial pathways of the sun. Many years ago the bureau of topography sought to explain the permanent equilibrium of Great Salt Lake, whose thirst absorbs a greater supply of fresh water than Michigan or Erie, but still the reduction was the same. Every trial salt the shores were saved from flood by the evaporating power. This is no longer a theory, and never was correct.

One night last week the schooner Pioneer, Captain Hannah, on her voyage from Corinne to Stockton, when at a point in the lake between Fremont and Kimball Islands, nearly opposite this city, came suddenly in contact with something which the Captain thought more solid than water, believing his vessel to have stranded upon rocks. Instead of this, however, the men on the Pioneer discovered that she was in the whirl of a maelstrom, for the vessel immediately revolved as if in a circular current, and the motion was so rapid in the revolutions made that the men could scarcely stand at their duties.

Captain Hannah being an old sailor, and understanding the danger he was in, at once added sail, and a brisk wind blowing at the time, the craft, was after about half an hour's detention, borne beyond the vortex of the eddy. He informs General Connor, the owner of the schooner, and from whom we get these interesting facts, that while in the trough of the ugly hole the deck was far lower than the water outside the whirlpool, and that he owes the safety of vessel and men to the stiff breeze which fortunately sprang up at the time. The noise of the waters as they descended denoted that some mighty airless cavity below gave strength to the suction, and the surging, frothy foam above was like the boiling of a mammoth cauldron. That this is the safety valve of Great Salt Lake there seems no doubt, and we can reasonably assume that similar openings are numerous on the bottom. The steamer Kate Connor will be ready in two or three days to go on the lake, when the General, accompanied by a party of gentlemen from this city, will go out and examine the maelstrom.

The men of the college and university will again be called to make scientific survey of this great discovery, and geologists and chemists will, in the waters of the Utah Mediterranean, find many valuable lessons to impart to student and graduate. How marvelous are nature's works around us!

The Ontario Salt region is rapidly extending in dimensions, and the yield keeps proportionate pace. A valuable "strike" was lately made in the township of Warwick, and now another still more important is recorded from the village of Seaforth. A solid stratum described as "of immense thickness and great extent" has been here come upon. This discovery, independent of its pecuniary value, bears out the speculations of geologists as to the dimensions and direction of this great salt-field, now proved to commence in Northern New York, thence extending westerly through a portion of the Ontario peninsula, and the same chain connecting in Michigan.

THE agent of the Egyptain Government, in New York, who has been engaging officers for the Viceroy's army has left New York, and will not return for two or three months. To several who applied to him for an engagement just before his departure he said he wanted no more officers before September, and would not take any then who had not served as captain or some higher rank, either in the Union or rebel armies. It was reported yesterday that a contract for ten thousand breech loading rifles for the Viceroy had just been made, in addition to those already finished or in process of manufacture.

LETTER FROM CAPE MAY.

The New Hotel—Something About the Odious Income Tax.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 26, 1870.

When the mercury ranges free among the nineties, this summer paradise of the Philadelphians becomes the style, and Cape May speedily loses its character as a village of fifteen hundred population and becomes the city of fifteen thousand. The Stockton House, erected last year by the West Jersey Railroad Company, with capacity for a thousand guests, now managed by Duffy, of the Continental, is without question the finest hotel here, and will (as it deserves) be well patronized this season. Your Pittsburgh friends, in search of sea bathing, will fare satisfactorily if they can get quarters at the Stockton.

Refreshing as is the sea breeze to the dwellers among bricks and mortar, it is not more so than was Senator Sherman's assurance that the defeat of the income tax would be the death knell of the Republican party!

Has it come to that? Must the Republican party be saved by pandering to the passions of a mob and *robbing* a small minority to please the great majority? Or can the Republican party be saved only by retaining only an army of tax collectors in its pay? If so, then perish such a party, for it is no more fit to live than a band of highwaymen!

Because there are "only 270,000" who pay the income tax, and they are "bloated bondholders," the tax must be retained, is the only argument that such statesmen (?) as Morton and Sherman could muster to its support. It is not true, and they know it, or they are not even average politicians.

The tax falls not on the wealthy investor or "bloated bondholder," but on the salaried clerk and professional man, whose capital is brain, subject to being impaired by disease or annihilated by death. If it were true that the tax reaches only the wealthy, why should it not be limited to incomes derived from property or investments, while the first count on the schedule is "income derived from salary?"

But it would be, even then, contrary to our traditions, and to the genius of our institutions. If our Congress can raise a tax of thirty millions from 270,000 of our citizens because they are wealthy, it has the same right to take from them three hundred millions, or all they have. But even the poor ask no such measure. The income tax is justly condemned by all classes, and Messrs. Schenck and Sherman have studied the people to little good result if they do not know it.

If the knell of the Republican party is heard, it will be sounded by such leaders as Schenck, who appears to possess the lack of sense as well as the tenacity of the bull dog; and Senators Sherman and Morton, whose zeal exceeds their discretion, in the service of the great reducer of the public debt. The victory having been gained in the branch least accessible by the people, I would suggest that public meetings be called to ratify the action of the Senate, and instruct our servants in the House to obey the will of the people, and keep the pledge made when the tax was imposed, by letting it expire by its own limitation, and let 1870 see the end of the justly odious income tax.

V. X.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Probable Recall of Mr. Motley—The Reasons Why.

[From the New York Standard.]

There seems to be some foundation for the rumor that Mr. Motley will be recalled from London. His appointment was made at the special instance of Mr. Sumner, who is Mr. Motley's earnest friend, and who induced Mr. Lincoln to send him to Vienna. Mr. Motley's relations with Lord Clarendon were specially intimate, and it was felt that this would make his mission peculiarly welcome. Lord Clarendon's death would seem to us to remove one of the strongest reasons for his continued presence at the English court. It is said that the President in removing Mr. Motley, desires to express his resentment at the course Mr. Sumner has taken in reference to San Domingo and other Administration measures. There could be nothing more improbable than this. Mr. Sumner is a great man, and has made a noble and illustrious record. We regret sincerely the attitude of criticism and hostility which he has assumed—especially when there was no occasion for any difference of opinion that might not be talked over in a friendly way. Mr. Sumner is so sincere and great a man—so strenuous in his opinions and so impatient with any opposition—his life has been so full of storm and battle—that he is constantly prone to anger, and, we think, weakens himself when he might be strong. General Grant has done more for the principles to which Mr. Sumner has given his life than any President, and the country will expect from him liberality, patience and that thorough loyalty which a Republican Senator owes to a Republican President.

General Grant is not a man to appoint or remove men in a spirit of resentment. He probably feels what we all know, that Mr. Motley in London held a place to which his political services did not entitle him; that he was an elegant, accomplished, pleasant minister, but of no real value to the Administration. This feeling, which we indorse, will probably dictate his recall.

IT having been asserted that 2,000,000 glasses of lager were drunk during the Cincinnati Sængerfest, the *Commercial* of that city says: "Why, this is hardly a daily allowance for a hot summer day, with one-third of our people out of the city. The daily consumption during the time of the Sængerfest was perhaps twenty times the usual amount. In our local columns, at the time, we stated that one saloon on Vine street sold 16,000 glasses in an hour."

"INTO EACH LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL."

—LONGFELLOW.

"Into each life!" aye, even so,
Clouds must gather, or swift, or slow;
And the bluest sky may be darkened soon
By the thunder-clouds crossing the burning noon.
But, blessings on the rain!
Freshness and beauty come in its train;
And though the drops fall,
Glory and sunshine do follow them all.

The clouds that have no rain
Are darkest and coldest, most sad and drear;
Most chill and gray, with no promise of cheer.
Silence and gloom are in their train;
And the wind moans wearily
A wall it hath caught from a restless sea
On whose breast a storm sits brooding,
And through all one's brain
Goes a sense of pain,
A saddest interluding;
As in harmony with the mournful strain
That is sighing in the breeze—
That is moaning 'mid the leafless trees
As a requiem o'er all
The fading life whereon no rain doth fall.

* * * * *

What life but hath its tears? So sweeter made,
What were the sunshine but for shade?
A weary monotone, that will not fade.
We mourn o'er changes, but they are
As glory of the sun, or star,
Through cloudy day or night clear breaking,
Shining far off, it may be, but—still shining,
As in rebuke most sweet of our repining.
Behold the rifted clouds are taking
Their silent flight and with them go our fears.
Shines not the sun the brighter for the rain?
Is not the grass more green? more golden-hued the grain?
And who shall dare to say that through our lives
There runneth not the same analogy?
For unto each and all of us arrives
The same old change of sunshine and of cloud
From cradle hours, unto snowy shroud.

SAML. CAMPBELL & CO.'S

New and Elegant Perfumes,

For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Boquet de Toilette—our choicest perfume.
Boquet de Cologne—an elegant perfume.
Boquet de Lavender—a fashionable perfume.
Boquet de Florida—an agreeable perfume.
Boquet de Geranium—a refreshing perfume.
Boquet de Verbena—a popular perfume.
Eodnet de Neroli—a delicate perfume.
Boquet de Heliotrope—a durable perfume.

These delightful perfumes have become universal favorites for the Toilet and Handkerchief, for their duration of fragrance and surpassing sweetness. They are perfect gems of the Toilet. Put up handsomely in 8 ounce Bottles, price $1 00. Sold only at

RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,

44 SIXTH STREET (St. Clair), third door above Penn Pittsburgh, Pa.

Campbell's Pharmaceutical Preparations at Rankin's.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the business of E. MEGRAW & CO. Tobacconists, No. 31 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, will continue the same at the old stand, as dealers in Manufactured and all kinds of LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS, both Domestic and Foreign, under the firm name of

AUSTIN & CO.

E. MEGRAW,
ALBERT AUSTIN,
DWIGHT LOOMIS.

WE CORDIALLY RECOMMEND TO our friends and patrons the firm of AUSTIN & CO. as our successors in business, and solicit for them the kindness and liberal patronage heretofore extended to us.

E. MEGRAW & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1870.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors.

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J. L. READ & SON,

STATIONERS,

No. 102 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh.

JOHN BIRCH,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

No. 633 PENN STREET,

And at Mr. F. Ardary's Stable, No. 519 LIBERTY STREET.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

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J. L. READ & SON,

STATIONERS,

No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

OFFER FOR SALE

Summer Dress Goods

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks, Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.

THE BEAVER SEMINARY.

Healthfully and beautifully located, with its cheerful, airy Rooms and ample Surroundings, will be open for the reception of Families and Private Boarders from the 1st of July to the 15th of SEPTEMBER. Terms moderate. Rooms may be secured at any time. Address

REV. R. T. TAYLOR,

BEAVER.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 16th DAY OF JUNE AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 15th OF SEPTEMBER. [illegible]

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

GROCERIES, &C.

FOR PIC NICS.

Extra Fine Beef Tongues.
Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
Sugar Cured Hams for Boiling.
Prime Old Cheese.
Chow-Chow, Mixed Pickles and Gherkins.
Fresh Canned Salmon, Turkey and Lobster.
Deviled Ham [illegible]
Sardines [illegible]
A motley [illegible]

For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

GEORGE W. M'CLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

E. PATTERSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Produce,

ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

WEST NEWTON, PA.

In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Weekly and Daily Newspapers, [illegible]

Has been added a

SODA FOUNTAIN,

[illegible] delicious beverage [illegible] during the summer.

REESE OWENS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, &c.,

NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

140,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders.
20,000 lbs. [illegible]
100 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, [illegible]
30 [illegible]
100 [illegible]
5,000 [illegible]
20 [illegible]

Teas! Teas! Teas!

WE ARE NOW SELLING MORE

TEAS

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE

CITY.

For the reason that we keep only the BEST QUALITIES and sell at the LOWEST MARGINS.

A FULL STOCK OF

Fresh Choice Groceries,

Always on hand, and sold Low.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

(Successor to Little & Baird.)

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'DERMOTT.

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET.

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

S. P. Shriver & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Have Removed from Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield st., to their Warehouse

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street

ABOVE THE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street.

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J. L. READ & SON,

STATIONERS,

No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

PHILIPS, BRO & CO.,

TOOL BUILDERS, MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

COR. FIRST AVENUE AND FERRY ST.

Steam Engines, Steam Hammers, Pumps and Corliss Valves, of all sizes.

[illegible]

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J. L. READ & SON,

STATIONERS,

No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot [illegible]

Warranted Pure [illegible] for Medical and Mechanical purposes [illegible]

HOOK & WISE.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS

CAN NOW BE HAD AT

McFARLAND & COLLINS'

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best

Brussels and Ingrains,

AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.

CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS.

Lowest Rates of the Season.

McCallum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE, 51.

CARPETS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Tapestry and Body Brussels

For Parlors, Halls and Offices.

TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS

AND

THREE-PLY,

For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.

COCOA MATTINGS,

In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all grades, at

POPULAR PRICES.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.

Oliver McClintock & Co's

NEW CARPET ROOMS.

We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms for the Finest West of New York, and the Largest and Most Complete Assortment [illegible]

AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES,

VELVETS, BRUSSELS,

And all Minor Grades, of

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SLATE

J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of

Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY,

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries by Car Load.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, that VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.

[illegible]

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWERS BUILDING, [illegible]

CONFECTIONERY.

GEO. BEAVEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cream Candies and Taffies,

And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

FRUITS, PICKLES, JELLIES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, NUTS, &C.

No. 112 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

FIRE CRACKERS.

600 BOXES NO. 1 GOLD CHOP

FIRE CRACKERS.

TORPEDOES.

600,000. FULL COUNT.

TORPEDOES.

HALFORD'S SAUCE.

3 GROSS HALFORD'S

CELEBRATED TABLE SAUCE.

ENGLISH CRACKERS.

ALBERT, EUGENIA, NIC NAC, PEARL AND [illegible]

ENGLISH CRACKERS.

For sale by REYMER & BROS., WOOD STREET.

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J. L. READ & SON,

STATIONERS,

No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

PURE WHISKY.

S. M. H. HOLMES

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Old and New Copper Distilled RYE WHISKY [illegible]

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

[illegible]

las. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

OR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

UY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

nterest Allowed on Deposits.

ONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of OCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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ra B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

OVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

ntral Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1870.

While it is generally conceded, says a New ork journal, that Congress will reach no conusion on either of the financial bills now nding for its action, we trust the public will agreeably disappointed. The Congress of 69-70 can distinguish itself and make a good cord with the people by legislating a funding ll which shall provide for the issue of forty ar consols (to be so called), bearing 3 65 per nt interest. With the present rate for money the street—only three to four per cent. on ime collaterals—it is not difficult to see that ch securities would invite the investment funds held by trust companies and estates, where a reliable investment is more sirable than a high rate of interest. It is overbially true that as the civilization of a untry progresses its interest rate decreases. hen New York shall have become, as it will thin the next twenty-five years, the monetary center of the world, money on call will be rth only two per cent., as it is now frequently in London when that present mistress of financial world is entrusted with the unployed capital of her citizens. The men in ngress who remember this fact will prove eir statesmanship by enacting a measure hich is for the future as well as for the present.

—The *Times'* monetary article of this morning says: At the end of the fiscal year, on ursday next, June 30th, it will be found that e Treasury has received $12,500,000 in custom ties, and the country has consumed foreign ods to the value of about $28,000,000 or $30,000,000 in excess of last year, and that we have ported at least $100,000,000 worth more of domestic produce, gold values, in the settlement our foreign balances, than last year.

—The advance in government bonds to-day is the feature of the market. Up till Monday last it is reported that the German agents New York were free sellers of bonds, and it s further rumored yesterday that a large vernment house had sold two millions, gold terest, for Spinner, and are purchasing for m bonds with the proceeds. The German uses are short of '67s, predicated on the final ssage of the low interest bonds by the present Congress. It is quite probable that '67s ll be put up very high by a bold movement.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in w York to-day, as furnished them by Jay oke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
S. Bonds '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonds '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonds '64	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonds '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonds, new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonds '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonds '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s	108	[illegible]	[illegible]
ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth enue and Wood street, quote United States urities in New York to-day as follows:

ld	[illegible]
S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]
S. 5-20s, 1862	111
S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]
S. 10-40s	108
5s, January and July, 1865	[illegible]
5s, January and July, 1867	[illegible]
5s, January and July, 1868	[illegible]
ion Pacific Railroad	[illegible]
ntral Pacific Railroad	[illegible]
rrency Pacifics	[illegible]

The Wall street markets to-day, as our regular reports from the New York Stock Exchange ll show, were firmer and evinced an advancing temper. Gold at the 11:15 call was 111⅝; nton, 67⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅞; cific Mail, 41½; Adams Express rose to 67; ells Fargo, 16; American, 44; United States press, 46½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 23; ading, 107; Lake Shore, 98⅝; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109⅝; Northwestern, 82⅝ and 88⅝; Rock Island, 116⅝; St. ul, 65⅞ and 81; Wabash, 58½ and 75; Fort ayne, 95⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅞; Hartford and Erie, 5; New Jersey Central, 108⅝; Atlantic Mail, 30⅝. Market on this call strong d advancing.

At 12:30: Gold, 111⅝; New York Central, 98⅝; Reading, 107; Lake Shore, 98⅝; Northwestern, 82⅝ and 88⅝; Rock Island, 116⅝; Pacific Mail, 41; St. Paul, 66 and 81; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅝.

At 1:30 P. M.: Gold, 111⅝; Canton, 68⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝; Pacific Mail, 40⅝; Adams Express, 67⅝; Wells Fargo, 16⅝; American, 44⅝; United States Express, 46⅝; New York Central, 98⅝; Erie, 23; Reading, 107; Michigan Central, 121⅝; Lake Shore, 98⅝; Illinois Central, 139⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109⅝; Northwestern, 82⅝ and 88⅝; Rock Island, 116⅝; St. Paul, 66 and 81; Wabash, 58⅝ and 75; Fort Wayne, 95; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅝; Hartford and Erie, 4⅝.

At 2:30 the market was steady and no new features worthy of mention. Gold, 111⅝; New York Central, 98⅝; Erie, 23; Reading, 107; Lake Shore, 98⅝; Northwestern, 82⅝ and 88⅝; Rock Island, 116⅝; Pacific Mail, 40⅝; St. Paul, 66⅝ and 81⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅝.

At 3:30 gold, 111⅝; Adams Express advanced to [illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝; Wabash, [illegible]; New York Central, 98⅝; Erie, 23; Reading, [illegible]; Lake Shore, 98⅝; Northwestern, 82 and 88⅝; Pacific Mail, 40⅝; St. Paul, 65⅝ and 80⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅝.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on usual margins.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1870.

BUSINESS—The heated term continues. Trade in most departments is dull, buyers being shy and not disposed to operate; and what is more, no improvement need be expected until the holiday has passed. Produce—The market continues to move along smoothly, the demand being principally confined to the wants of the local trade; prices have undergone no particular change. Flour—The market has undergone but few alterations for some days and holders are not inclined to make any concessions in order to effect sales. They have an abiding faith that the present rates will be maintained. On the other hand, buyers are predicting a decline, and are making their purchases accordingly. In the meantime the receipts are increasing, and the market is contain an ample supply. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	4,887	6,515
Apples, bbls	25	153
Cheese, bxs	1,264	1,177
Corn, sacks	2,954	1,378
Wheat, sacks	7,023	5,621
Barley, sacks	350	390
Rye, sacks	855	911
Oats, sacks	6,982	8,911
Butter, pkgs	272	173
Bacon, tierces	822	771
Dried Beef, tierces	73	40

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We can report a moderate demand only, the sales being confined principally to the wants of the home market. The current rates were: Soda ash in fair sized lots, common 48 ⅌ cent., 3½c ⅌ lb; refined, 55 ⅌ cent., [illegible]. Potash [illegible]; pearls [illegible] ⅌ lb.

APPLES—The new crop is coming in slowly since our last 52 bbls were received. Sales were made at various prices, viz: $3.50 to $4 50@5 10 ⅌ barrel.

BEANS—The market was dull, the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and unsettled; we note small sales at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 28@30c ⅌ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ⅌ lb; [illegible]; No. 1 [illegible] oatmeal A and B ⅌ barrel the $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note. The demand was limited, and sales were of a similar description. The market continues to favor buyers. The receipts since our last were 20 packages. The current rates were fair to prime roll at 14c, 16c and 18c ⅌ lb; some fancy lots, nicely put up, would probably bring 20@22c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was very dull, most descriptions being a drug. There is so much new fruit for sale that old stock is not wanted to any extent. We quote nominally at the following: Apples [illegible]; peaches, quarters, [illegible]; halves [illegible]; pared [illegible]; Blackberries, [illegible]. Pitted cherries 25@30c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market was dull, with a demand confined to the wants of the home market. The supply was ample; quotations [illegible] ⅌ doz.

SOAPS—Babbitt's [illegible]; Oakley's [illegible]; castile, olive [illegible]; No. 1 [illegible].

BAKING POWDER—Bonner, ¼ lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ [illegible] cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

[illegible]—We are reported a dull market, [illegible] no lower. Sales were made [illegible]

[illegible] market is very firm, previous [illegible] readily maintained. We can report [illegible] chickens by the coop at [illegible] and by retail at the usual advance. [illegible] market was dull, the supply below [illegible] of the demand. The receipts were [illegible] reported sales to the trade at [illegible] ⅌ lb for Western; Eastern being [illegible]

[illegible] Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case [illegible]

[illegible]—Market dull. The supply exceeds [illegible]. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 [illegible]

[illegible] sales of No. 1 sweet cider at [illegible] ⅌ [illegible]

[illegible] TRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ [illegible] other brands $6 00@7 00.

[illegible] WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅌ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 50; do No. 3 [illegible]; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 75.

RYE FLOUR—The market was fair. Prices advanced a shade. The mills report sales at $5 20 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—The market was not active. The current rates were: City rendered 8½@9c; country 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $3 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—The market was a shade easier; we reported sales of extra No 1 at $1 25@1 25; No 2 at 80c per gallon.

WHISKY—The demand has improved; prices have advanced 2c ⅌ gallon; sales were reported at the following: common rectified $1 03; proof whisky $1 14, and highwines $1 07 ⅌ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

HAY—We can only report a dull market, with plenty of sellers and few buyers. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time. The supply exceeds the demand. The nominal rates were $9, $12@16 ⅌ ton.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet. The demand has fallen off. No activity is looked for until after the holiday has passed. The current rates were as follows:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14@14½c; powdered 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11½@12c for Cuba; prime 10½c; choice 11c; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 85c; silver drips, 80c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 38, 40@55c ⅌ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 25 ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; star 16c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@40c ⅌ lb.

FEED—The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. The following are the wholesale prices at the mills: Bran $1 00 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; sweepings $1 75; middlings $1 60; screenings $1; chop $1 30; rye shorts $1 50 ⅌ cwt.

SEEDS—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 25 ⅌ bush. Timothy and clover were dull.

HUSKS—We are reported sales of corn husks at 2@2½c ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for oil barrels in round lots.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 60@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. Sales Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active; buyers were asking concessions; they contend that the reports East and West are altogether favorable for them; of course sellers are not disposed to give way. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 1,071 sacks; rye, 118 sacks; barley, 130 sacks; wheat, 916 sacks; corn, 244 sacks. Wheat—We have no change to note in prices. The rates for good to prime red winter were $1 20@1 23 ⅌ bushel. Certain holders were demanding $1 25. Oats were firmer but no higher; sales were reported, free on cars, at 52@56c; some pretty heavy transactions were made at these figures; sales were made from store at 56@58c. Corn—Market quiet, prices unchanged with a fair demand; we are reported sales at 90@95c ⅌ bushel for shelled; ear don't appear to be wanted. Rye—We can report a firm market with a fair demand at 90@92c; holders are not anxious to sell. Barley dull and not wanted; prices uncertain.

HEMP—The market was not an active one; limited sales were reported at $167 ⅌ ton.

PEAS—The market is well supplied; prices, however, have undergone no change; sales were made at a variety of prices.

FISH—Market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel, No. 1 $28@29 ⅌ barrel; No 2 large $18; No 3 large $14; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 8c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ⅌ lb.

LIME—The market was not a very active one. We can report regular sales at the following: Cleveland white $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Dealers report a good business doing. The receipts since our last were: Bacon, 50 tierces; dried beef, 14 tierces. The current rates were: Plain shoulders 14c; canvassed do 15c; sides, ribbed, 16½c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@23c. Lard is quoted at 17c in tierces, and 18c in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31 ⅌ barrel. Beef tongues $8 ⅌ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 23c.

CORN MEAL—Demand light and sales were of a similar description. The current rates were 95c@$1 00 ⅌ bushel.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 12½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 15@16c ⅌ pound.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular to the trade. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts since our last were 1,250 barrels. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are running to their full capacity. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, and are doing a good business. The mill prices to the trade are: *** Green band in bbls $6 in sacks $5 75; **double extra $7 30 in bbls, $7 in sacks; *extra family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 30 in bbls and $6 in sacks; Winfred mills extra $5 60 and $5 30 in sacks. The store rates were: Good standard brands $6 75@6 50; Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 7@7 25; choice winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted at $6 25@6 50 and $7 00 in bbls, with 25@30c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50@7 in bbls, with 25@30c.

POTATOES—The market continues in an unsettled condition, the stock of old crop being nearly exhausted. Prices are uncertain. New crop is coming forward. Sales were reported at $4 00@4 50 ⅌ barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1870.

The noticeable features of the market since our last report was the falling off of cattle and the great increase of sheep and hogs, particularly sheep. The amount of cattle offered and sold was light as compared with last week, nor were the arrivals nearly so heavy—doubtless owing to the fact that shippers had become apprised through the medium of the COMMERCIAL of the heavy stock on hand, and held off. Be that as it may, the offerings were light and sales small, though prices for the various grades are not quotably lower. The stock all round was of fair average quality, and all not sold was shipped East by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The receipts and sales of sheep were far in excess of last week, as were the shipments East. Prices, however, did not rule below Saturday's quotations, except for very inferior. The excess over the sales were shipped East. There was a good supply of hogs on market, for this season, and met with ready sales at prices a shade in advance of Saturday's rates. There were few Eastern buyers in market, for either cattle, sheep or hogs, leaving the ruling of the market principally to home dealers. The stock of horses and mules was light, nearly all being shipped East. The quality was fair to good, but there seemed to be little demand, and holders preferred to take the risk of markets further East, hence they passed them along. We have, therefore, no sales to report.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Following is the number of car loads received into the yards during the week, as taken from the Yard Master's books:

	Cars.
Cattle	59
Hogs	11
Sheep	72
Horses	3
Total	145

SHIPMENTS EAST.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to stress of business, was unable to furnish his usual report of shipments east by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but we may state that the amount of sheep and hogs was large, as compared with the half week preceding, whilst there was a falling off in cattle. A light run of stock is looked for during the next few days, owing to the approaching holiday. The sales of cattle were light. The following will suffice to show the state of the market:

Cattle

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	R. G. Beggs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	F Lamb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	Dunlap & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	C. G. Beggs	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	C. G. Beggs	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	F. Klemmens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	Klemmens	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	F. K[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	C. G. Beggs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes & L. & G.	Hayes & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes & L. & G.	Stark	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Rothschilds to Nesh	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to McB.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to F Klemmens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to F Klemmens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenewalt & K to H & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenewalt & K to H & T.	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Thompson to C & McF.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G W Fleener to C & McF.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B Rutledge to Rogers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	A. Watson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	H Wilhelm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Newport	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Rothchild	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Wilhelm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Wilhelm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Watson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Kucler & B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	W Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	Fidcock & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	J Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	E H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	J Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	Fidcock & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood & B.	J Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	E H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	J s Lloyd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	H Voetter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	E H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	E H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	J Loyd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Fidcock & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cincinnati Iron Market.

June 28.—The supply of all kinds continues abundant and prices easy. Charcoal foundry Nos. 1 and 2, and charcoal mill, are quoted a shade lower. Wrought iron moderate demand at the same rates.

PIG.

Charcoal foundry, No. 1, ⅌ ton	$38 00@[illegible]
Charcoal foundry, No. 2, ⅌ ton	36 00@[illegible]
Charcoal mill, ⅌ ton	37 00@[illegible]
Stone coal foundry, ⅌ ton	33 00@[illegible]
Stone coal mill, ⅌ ton	33 00@32 00
Vesuvius car wheel	50 00@[illegible]
Hot blast Missouri, ⅌ ton	45 00@45 00
Cold blast Maramec, ⅌ ton	50 00@60 00
Cold blast car wheel, ⅌ ton	58 00@60 00
Cold blast Hecla, ⅌ ton	60 00@60 00
Blooms, Maramec, ⅌ ton	[illegible]
Scrap, cast, ⅌ ton	1 30@1 40
Scrap, wrought, ⅌ ton	1 40@1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Bar, charcoal, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
American Sheet, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Russia Sheet, ⅌ lb	17 @[illegible]
Imitation, ⅌ lb	22 @[illegible]
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Mule Shoes, Shoenberger's, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Nail Rods	[illegible]

NAILS.

The demand has been light, with a moderate supply at the following prices:

10d to 60d	$4 [illegible]	3d	$5 [illegible]
8d to 9d	4 [illegible]	3d, fine	6 [illegible]
6d to 7d	4 [illegible]	Spikes, cut	4 [illegible]
4d to 5d	4 [illegible]		

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 30, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday came to a stand still. There was no disposition manifested to operate. The principal topic of conversation was the terrible fire of the previous day. The sad event appears to have paralyzed dealers, who seemed to have neither heart nor inclination for business. No improvement in trade need be expected until after the holiday.

CRUDE.

The market was dull but no lower. We did not learn of any buyers; neither were sellers very anxious. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot or June 11½c; July 11½c; July 11½c; for future deliveries there were no buyers.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal rates were: Spot or June, 27@27½c; July, 26½c; August 27c; September and October, together, 27½c; October alone 27½c bid; all year was not wanted.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—The *Herald* says: There was no change in the market to-day, but few transactions being reported, and those at prices not differing materially from those of yesterday. If any change was perceptible it was for the better upon both sections of the creek, $4 65 being bid upon lower creek, and $3 85 the general bid from buyers on upper creek, and sellers at both figures; though but limited quantities of oil offered by producers generally. There is little indication of any important change for some days to come, and the transactions will undoubtedly be correspondingly light, though various opinions are entertained of the future markets.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 85
500 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls upper creek	3 85
300 bbls upper creek	3 85
400 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls Rouseville	4 05
500 bbls Rouseville	4 05
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 05

NEW YORK, June 29, closing 28 h.—Crude shows very little animation, business principally for small lots to refine at unsettled figures, 17½c; 8,000 barrels sold for early delivery at 13½c; for creek delivery there continues some inquiry at the late decline; sales 3,000 bbls upper and lower road at $3 85@[illegible]. Refined—little better; sales mainly to speculators and prices closing unsettled and a little weak; sales 1,500 bbls. S W on spot at 26½c; 2,000 bbls. do. for July at 26½@26⅝c; 5,000 bbls. do. for August, 27c; 2,000 bbls. do. for first half August, 26⅝c, and a line of 5,000 bbls. from August to December, 1,000 each month, on private terms—rumored at 27¼c. Philadelphia delivery opened somewhat excited with some inquiry for this month's delivery, but closed very quiet at some concession on the highest point; sales 5,000 bbls. refined S W for June at [illegible], closing at 26½c.

OIL CITY, PA., June 29.—Oil firmer, with $4 10 @4 15 asked on lower creek; not so much demand as on last evening. Oil City delivery nominally $4 00@4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Market steady at 26½c. S. W. 27c. Crude 17½c.

SHAMBURG, June 29.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 85 on the road; $3 55@3 65 at the wells.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—Market unchanged at $4 65 on lower creek; $3 85 on upper creek.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., via W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

M Keehler & co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 99 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 52 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 327 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 413 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 104 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for day .... 1,355 bbls.

No shipments crude west.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

Richardson & Co	17	Tack Bros	532
Natrona Oil works	160	Fairview Oil works	1,078
Tweddle	166	Commercial works	249
Fisher Bros	316		
Total			2,508

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Hackett, 160 bbls crude to Natrona oil works; Hackett, 332 do do to Tack Bros; Herret, 1,046 do do to Fairview oil works; Young, 24 do do to Fairview oil works; Tt Chess, 166 do do to Tweddle; J B Barbour, 249 do do to Commercial oil works; J B Barbour, 316 do do to Fisher Bros.

Wool Sales.

Col. Asa Manchester, of Independence township, one of the extensive wool growers of this county, sold his clip of wool recently to Samuel George, Esq., of Wellsburg, West Va., at forty-five cents per pound. The Steubenville *Herald* says that Wm. Leggitt and Mr. Dinsmore, of this county, have likewise disposed of their clip at fifty cents per pound, on a credit of twelve months, without interest.—*Washington Reporter.*

Pig Iron.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The following are the prices of Pilot Knob pig iron:

No. 1 H. B. Foundry	⅌ ton $38 50@—
No. 2 do do	34 50@—
Best do Mill do	32 50@—
Pilot Knob Ore	3 75@—
Shepherd Mountain do	5 50@—

Cincinnati Coal Market.

June 28.—We have had a very light local demand, but former prices have been maintained, and Cannel is now quoted 2c higher:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	12@[illegible]
Youghiogheny, delivered	15@16c
Ohio River, afloat	[illegible]
Ohio River, delivered	13@14c
Cannel, delivered	[illegible]
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$10 00@11

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hougnton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hougnton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Emma Logan	Caldwell	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—About two feet.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet scant, and about at a stand. There is more water in the channel, but not sufficient to do business on. The weather yesterday was cloudy during a portion of the time. There must be more water before there can be more business on the landing. The boats on the slack water are doing a fair business.

THE steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Evans, left St. Louis for this city on Monday.

THE towboats Ross and Dick Fulton passed Cairo on Monday, en route for New Orleans.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Glendale and Juniata arrived on Monday night.

THE R. E. Lee, Richmond, Great Republic and Natchez were all at the Memphis wharf on Saturday.

IT is reported that the Gallatin is about to be purchased by several colored men, who propose to run her in the lower trade.

THE fine steamer Belle, Captain Smith, takes her departure this day for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva at 5 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Emma Logan and barges will leave today at 12 M., positively, for Wheeling and Parkersburg. Shippers should send down their freights early.

CAPTAIN HART paid the underwriters of Cincinnati $1,000 for the machinery of the steamer Kenton. This boat in her day was one of the most successful ever built, having made most of her owners wealthy.

TOWBOATS.—The towboat Stella left Cairo on Monday for New Orleans with a heavy tow. The Simpson Horner was at Cairo on Monday. She will return to New Orleans with a big tow.

ODDS are being offered at Evansville that the R. E. Lee will make better time than the Natchez. It is reported that the Lee stripped herself at Mound city, on her way down, and will have no superfluous freight when she leaves New Orleans next Thursday.

IT has been officially announced, by order of the Board of Directors, that the Louisville and Portland canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July, and until the 1st of September, or the further order of the Board, for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

STEAMER SUNK.—The R. P. Converse struck a snag and sunk on Tuesday last, in sight of Jacksonport, just above the mouth of Black river. The Converse has been towing in the employ of the parties building the bridge over White river at Duvall's Bluff. She was owned by Captain Carlisle, and is valued at $5,000. As she went down in four feet water, she can probably be raised. She lies in the channel, and obstructs navigation.

WE have the following news from the Upper Missouri: The Nick Wall left Fort Benton on the 29th of last month. She ran upon a sand bar at Spread Eagle Point, and was detained there for thirteen days, ten days of which she was on the dry sand. A canal was shoveled around her by the crew and passengers, and a rise of eleven inches on the 17th instant released her from the bar. She brought 15,000 dry hides, and she had sixty-four deck passengers. At Fort Randall she was signaled by a soldier with a white handkerchief from shore. In answer to the signal she began to move toward shore, but before she touched the bank a cannon shot was fired into her, the ball passing between a fireman and passenger, and lodged in a coal box. The officer at the Fort refused to make any explanation, but justified the soldier in the outrage.

A table in the first annual report of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, exhibiting the general character and estimated value of the river trade and commerce of the cities and towns along the Ohio River, gives the total value at $715,000,000. Pittsburgh is credited with $150,000,000, and exports iron, coal, lumber and general manufactures; Wheeling, coal, iron, nails, glass, etc., $30,000,000; Portsmouth, iron, machinery, etc.; $12,000,000; Cincinnati, general manufacture, $160,500,000; Madison, starch, whisky, flour and pork, $12,000,000; Louisville, tobacco, hemp, etc., $115,000,000; New Albany, general trade, $15,000,000; Evansville, grain, pork, tobacco and whisky, $12,500,000; Wabash River, grain, flour and produce, $15,000,000; Paducah, grain and produce, $15,000,000; Smithland, grain and produce, $10,000,000; Cairo, cotton, salt and grain, $20,000,000.

IN 1804 or 1805 Messrs. McLaughlin and John Carlisle ran two flatboats loaded with corn and flour out of the Scioto river, bound for New Orleans. John Waddle, then a young man of seventeen years of age, went as "supercargo." John Briney, Sr., grandfather of Elias Briney, at present a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, with John Cryder, were the pilots. In 1807 James & McCoy started two boats loaded with pork for New Orleans, from thence reshipped to Havana, Thomas James going as master and owner, John Cryder with John Renshaw being the pilots out of the Scioto. These were the first flatboats ever sent out of the river. For many years afterwards quite a number were built in Chillicothe, and the old "boat yard" on the bank of the river presented a busy scene in the winter months, as large numbers of workmen were engaged on boats, generally under the superintendence of James Finnemore, hurrying up their work in time for the annual spring rise of the river.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

F. & R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Loomis & Co. m	4	Brown & Co. m	1
Coleman, Gollard, m	7	Zug & Co. m	3
Total			15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Joe Moorhead, m	[illegible]		
Hailman & H. m	5	R. Winter, m	5
J. Reamer, m	[illegible]	J W Porter, m	4
Total			22

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, o	1	[illegible]	1
John Moorhead, o	2	Union & H. o	2
Total			8

PLANTS, PLANTS.

CHOICE

Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.

A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouse.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

112 Smithfield street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝@111¾.

NEW YORK, June 29—P. M.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE TRUNK LINES.

There is a rumor this afternoon that the difficulties between the trunk lines of railroad to the West are in process of settlement. The directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad are in session to-day at Boston, and a report is current that the dividend will be 6 ⅌ cent. cash on both classes of stock, and 20 ⅌ cent. on scrip.

MONEY

Very abundant at 3@5 ⅌ cent.

STERLING

Firm at 109⅝@109⅞.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 111⅝, advanced to 111¾, and closed at 111⅝, in sales of $500,000 by Canadian Bank against some bond operations, recovered to 111⅝@111¾, and closed steady. Carrying rates 1@3 cent., and borrowing rates flat. Clearances $48,000,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 111 51-100@111 56-100.

GOVERNMENTS

Higher, but closed a fraction off the best rates. Coupons, 1881, 117⅝@117⅞; do 1862, 111⅝@111⅞; do 1864, 111⅝@111⅞; do 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do new, 113⅝@113⅞; do 1867, 113⅝@113⅞; 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s 108⅝@108⅞; currency 6s 113⅝@113⅞.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris, 94½; old Tennessees, 66; new do., 63½; old North Carolinas, 49; new do., 27½.

STOCKS

Opened higher and closed dull. New York Central steady, Lake Shore strong, and the rest less heavy. Canton 68½; Cumberland 35; Western Union Telegraph 34⅝; Quicksilver 8½; Mariposa 7; do preferred 18½; Adams Express 68½; Wells 16½; American 44½; United States 46½; Pacific Mail 41½; New York Central 98½; do scrip 94½; Erie 23; do preferred 42; Harlem 136½; Reading 106⅞; Michigan Central 121; Lake Shore 98⅝; Illinois Central 139½; Pittsburgh 109½; Northwestern 82; preferred 88; Rock Island 116⅝; New Jersey Central 108⅝; St. Paul 65⅝; do preferred 81; Wabash 58½; do preferred 74; Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 32; do preferred 60; Chicago and Alton 113; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 35⅝; Hartford and Erie 4½; Burlington and Quincy 159; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 80; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 20⅝; St. Joseph 122; do preferred 120.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $77,513,596; currency, $12,754,708; general balance, $90,006,371.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on account of the July interest $1,280,912 gold, making the total thus far $3,667,000.

Exports for the week, except specie, $4,448,945.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 29, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Opened dull at $1 04@1 07 cash, and $1 seller July; afterwards became firmer and closed at $1 06 cash; $1 06½ seller July for No 2.

CORN—Moderately active, closing at 78c cash, and 78c seller July for No 2.

OATS—Quiet, closing at 50@50½c for No 2.

RYE—Quiet and ½c lower, closing at 79½@79¾c.

BARLEY—Neglected and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Active at 98@99c iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weaker; mess pork closed at $29@29 50; lard 15½@15¾c; dry salted shoulders 11¼@11½c short rib middles 14½@14¾c.

HOGS—Tolerably active at $8 10@9 for common to extra.

CATTLE—Active at $4 25@8 25 for common cows to choice shipping beeves.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1,500 bales at 20¼c. Flour—receipts 11,550 bbls; dull and strongly in buyers' favor; sales 7,000 bbls at $4 65@5 30 for superfine western and State, $5 60@5 70 for extra State; $5 75@5 90 for choice do; $5 60@5 70 for fancy do; $5 40@5 70 for extra western; $5 75@6 25 for choice do; $5 80@6 60 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5 70@5 90 for extra round hoop Ohio; $5 95@6 70 for trade brands do; $5 80@6 30 for common to good extra St. Louis; $6 45@9 00 for good to choice do, the market closing heavy, with a disposition to sell at something under quotations. Rye flour steady; sales 200 bbls at $4 90@5 90. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy and lower; sales 250 bbls at $1 02@1 03, closing with no buyers over $1 02. Receipts of wheat 85,235 bush; favors buyers, with only a very moderate demand for export and home use; sales 103,000 bush at $1 08@1 10 for No 3 spring; $1 20@1 24 for No 2 Chicago; $1 25@1 28½ for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 34 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1 40@1 42 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and unchanged. Receipts of Corn 46,733 bush; heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 50,000 bush at 88@96c for new mixed western; $1 03 for new yellow western. Receipts of Oats 24,418 bush; oats heavy, with sales of 28,000 bush at 61@64c for western; 67@69c for Ohio and State. Hay dull. Hops firm and quiet at 18@25c. Coffee dull. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; sales of 600 hhds at 9½@9⅞c for Cuba. Petroleum quiet at 13½c for crude and 26½c for refined. Rice steady at 8@8½c for Carolina. Leather in good request. Wool dull; sales 180,000 lbs at 33@46c for domestic fleece; 37@46c for pulled. Coal—By auction to day 4,000 tons Scranton sold in lump at $4 10@4 65; steamboat $4 15; grate $4 57@4 67½; egg $4 65@4 70; stove $5 10@5 25; chestnut $3 90@4 25. Turpentine dull at 37½c. Sheathing copper steady and unchanged. Ingot quiet but active at 20½c for Baltimore, and 20½c for Lake. Pig iron steady at $30@36 for Scotch and $30@33 for American. Bar quiet at $75 for refined English and American. Nails steady at 4½c for cut, 6c for clinch, and 23@25c for horseshoe. Pork heavy and lower; sales 200 bbls at $29 50@29 62 for mess; $23@25 50 for prime; $25 50@26 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales of 100 barrels. Beef hams quiet $28@35. Tierce beef dull at $21@25 for prime mess, $30@33 for India mess. Middles nominal. Cut meats firm; sales 140 packages at 12@13½c for shoulders, 18@20c for hams. Lard dull; sales 300 tierces at 16⅝@15½c for steam, and 16@16½c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 15@30c for western. Cheese quiet at 13@14½c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; wheat by steam 4½@5d.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat quiet; sales at $1 25@1 28 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1 40@1 42 for winter red western. Rye nominal. Oats heavy at 59@62c for western and 67@68c for Ohio. Corn dull and lower; new mixed 88@96c. Pork nominal at $29 50 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm, with a moderate demand. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 15½c for prime steam. Eggs a little more active at 23@24c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Live stock—no beef cattle and nothing to warrant a change. The Central Road has not accumulated stock for the Erie managers as was reported.

Sheep—Arrivals 11 cars, with only 1 car yesterday. Stock all sold off at unchanged rates for sheep, but lower for lambs; sheep are quoted at 4@5¾c; lambs 7@9c, or to-day's offerings, most of western lambs sold at 8@8½c, and 81 head Pennsylvania 68 pounds at 10½c; 80 head State 51 pounds at 12½c; a car coarse 59 pounds Indiana sheep 5c; a car 79 pounds 5c, and Jersey Ohio 86 pounds at 6¼c.

Arrivals of hogs [illegible] cars, and market weak at 11@11¼c heavy; good at 11[illegible].

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour dull and 25c lower; sales of extra at $5 25@5 50, and family $5 50@5 75. Wheat dull and nominal, with no sales; winter held at $1 10@1 20. Corn dull, with sales at 93@95c for prime white shelled and at 90c. Oats unchanged, quoted at 50@58c. Rye in light demand at $1. Cotton dull and drooping; sales of middling at 19½@20c. Tobacco unchanged; sales of 139 hhds. Whisky steady at $1 00 upon 300 bbls. Mess pork unchanged, held at $30. Bulk meats easier, sales at 13c for shoulders and 15½c for sides, all packed. Bacon dull; small sales of shoulders at 13½@14c; packed sides are held at 16½@17½c, with no sales. The demand for bulk meats is from Baltimore. Sugar-cured hams sold at 20@22c. Lard is held at 16c, with no sales. Butter firm; fresh at 18@20c—latter for Western reserve. Cheese dull; sales of Western reserve at 12c and factory at 13@14c. Linseed oil dull at 81. Lard oil held at $1 25@1 35. Sugar and coffee steady and unchanged. Gold 111¼. Exchange at par. Money market firm at 8@10 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Tobacco irregular, but not quotably changed; receipts to date, 8,481 hhds, against 8,433 same date last year. It is estimated that about two-third of the crop has come forward. Cotton—no local at 20c. Hemp unchanged at $[illegible] for undressed. Flour dull and unchanged; fall superfine $4 50@4 75; X $5 00@5 25; XX $5 50; family $5 50@6 75. Wheat easier at $1 00@1 10 for No 3, and $1 15 for No. 1. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; mixed and yellow 83@86c; white 92c. Oats lower at 50@56c. Rye dull and lower at 96@98c. Whisky firm at $1 00. Sugar dull at 10@12½c. Molasses unchanged at 45@62c for sugar House. Pork dull at $29 50@30. Bacon dull at 13@13¼c for shoulders, 16½c for clear rib, and 17½c for clear. Lard nominal at 16@16½c. Cattle and hogs quiet and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Bagging—Demand good and lower at 20@22c. Cotton dull; middlings 19c. Flour—Extra family $5 50. Grain, nominal and unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Bacon 13½, 16@16½c. Bulk meats 12@15½@15½c. Lard 17c. Hams 21½@22c. Whisky firm; sales at 98@$1. Tobacco—market active and strong; sales 167 hhds at $4 05@12 75 for frosted to lugs; $6 00@8 00 for medium bright leaf.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Flour dull. Wheat dull at 1@2c lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 36; No 1 white Michigan $1 36; No. 1 red $1 30, closing at $1 29; No. 2 Amber $1 29, closing at $1 25. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 1 80c; yellow 80c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 1, 54c. Freights dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Flour dull; sales of superfine at $5 00@5 25; extras, $5 75@6 00. Wheat unchanged. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; sales of yellow western at $1 08; mixed, $1 04@1 07. Oats lower; Pennsylvania, 64c. Provisions firm; mess pork $30 50@31 75. Lard dull and unchanged. Petroleum feverish; crude 17½c; refined 26c spot; 26½c July. Whisky held at $1 03 for iron western.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Dry goods—Jobbers are employed wholly in taking stock, and consequently there is very little business, and no further change in prices. Printing cloths meet more ready sale Eastward at 6½@6⅝c for good to extra standard.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Flour nominal. Wheat nominally lower; western $1 35@1 45. Corn—offerings light; white $1 10@1 12; yellow $1 05. Oats steady. Mess pork quiet at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides 17c; clear rib 17½c; shoulders 14c; hams 20@22c. Lard quiet at 16½@17½c. Whisky unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Cotton nominally 19c; receipts 56 bales; exports 262 bales. Flour nominal. Corn dull at 90@95c. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Hay quiet at $27. Lard nominal. Pork quiet at $31. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn—No transactions. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum—Crude firmer at $5 10 ⅌ bbl; refined, 28c ⅌ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Flour nominal. Wheat steady at $1 14 for No. 1, and $1 09 for No. 2. Oats, rye and barley nominal. Corn steady at 70c for rejected.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton nominal; middling 19@19½c; sales 1,800 bales; receipts 519 bales; exports 3,593 bales; stock 73,044 bales.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE WHITE LEAD.

LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
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MIXED PAINTS,
MIXED PAINTS,
MIXED PAINTS.

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The Plane will be opened for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:12 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex.	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:20 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac.	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:20 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:28 p m	Express	3:05 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No. 2	6:20 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:43 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicago Ex.	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
W'lie & Ygn Ex	4:33 p m	Ch&StLouis Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:13 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac.	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac.	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves and arrives daily.

Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:23 p m	12:13 a m

ACCOMMODATIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:48 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:14 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.

The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	8:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after MONDAY, March 21st, trains will arrive at and depart from Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	3:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mail	6:50 a m	6:10 p m
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accomm'n	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
2d McKeesport Accomm'n	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:50 p m
Local Freight and Passenger	9:05 a m	3:55

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

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ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

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Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil, Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop. Will cut screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils, Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil.

Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Paraffine.

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These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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HENRY R. KING, Philadelphia.

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OF MEN'S CLOTHING,

Full Lines of Scotch Suits, Linen and Duck Suits, Dusters, Alpacca and Flannel Coats.

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BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
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Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

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Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

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Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.

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The Daily Commercial.

FROM BEAVER.

Beaver Seminary and Institute—Refreshing Shower—First Day's Examination Continued—Annual Address—Second Day's Examination, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER, WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1870.

Grateful as is the shade of the numerous trees that line either side of the broad streets of Beaver, and that gather close to every side of the Seminary, we are not altogether unmindful of the fact that for a day or two past the weather has been uncomfortably warm. But a most refreshing shower visited us yesterday afternoon, causing the thermometer to fall several degrees, and making this early morning now as enjoyable as one could wish.

Our report of the class examinations closed with Tuesday noon. Commencing again in the afternoon, the first exercise was Prof. Leonhart's class in Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic. The professor seems to be equally at home in writing an Indian story for the newspapers or in drilling a class in mathematics. The young ladies of Miss Magee's algebra class, which was the next exercise, acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the large number of visitors present. Miss McConnell followed with a class in Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic; and after this came a class in Latin, the examination of which was conducted by Prof. Taylor. Quick to comprehend the meaning of the lesson, and ready and correct in the translations, it was plain to be seen that this was a favorite class with the preceptor, who knows how to make the scholar feel ease and self-possessed during the ordeal of a public review of his studies.

The same commendable plan of essays and music interspersed during the examinations, noticed in the morning, was observed throughout the afternoon. "Song of the Winter Wind," as sung by Misses Weyand, Darragh, Reese, Taylor and Robb, and the vocal solos of Miss Sue May, and Miss Ollie Sloan, of President, were choice selections. The piano solos of Miss Minnie Hunter, of Tionesta; Miss Linnie Richardson, of Tidioute; Miss Edmonia Taylor, of Beaver, and of Miss Nellie Barker, of New Brighton, were also excellent performances.

The annual address, as we advised your readers, was delivered last evening in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. I. Endsley, of Canton, Ohio. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the evening, an appreciative audience was present. The reverend gentleman remarked that he did not propose to speak on the subject of Woman's Rights, or any other theme of a relative nature. He had selected the common, ordinary, and it might be hackneyed theme of "Character," as that about which he should talk. It was an entertaining and instructive address, not by any means common or ordinary, but full of good thoughts and of plain and practical hits. We think that the gentleman's monotonous and inexpressive style of reading subjected him to criticism from those who were otherwise pleased with the performance.

The attendance at the chapel to-day was much larger than yesterday, as strangers continue to arrive by every train. A class in geography, by Miss McConnell, another in advanced grammar by Miss Magee, another in Stoddard's advanced arithmetic, by Prof. Taylor, and still another in Greenleaf's arithmetic, by Miss McConnell, were the examinations of this morning. The class in geography were beginners, and hesitated, at times, as beginners are apt to do. But the class in grammar seemed to have mastered the principles of the study, and applied the rules and noted the exceptions in a manner to show their familiarity with each and all.

The essays of Miss Lillie Strock, of Beaver, Miss Annie Theophilus, of Allegheny City, Miss Liggitt, of Independence, Miss Lillie Cunningham, Miss E. McGaffick and Miss Laura McKinley, of Beaver, Miss Nellie Barker, of New Brighton, and Miss Rachel Gist, of Wellsburg, which were read on yesterday, and those of Miss Clara Hunter, of Tionesta, Miss Mary Lyon, of Beaver, and Miss Langstaff, of Henry's Bend, read to-day, ranged through all the degrees from indifferent to excellent, but all more or less valuable for the promise which they give of future success.

This evening we are to have the grand concert of vocal and instrumental music, for which Prof. Beuter and Mrs. R. T. Taylor have been making such extensive preparations. The programme embraces selections from Wollenhaupt, Mendelssohn, Raff, Czerny, Rossini, Sullivan, Schulhoff, and Theodore Ritter, an array of music that more than indicates the character of the concert.

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A SUIT FOR TWO MILLIONS.

Claim Against the Officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Ephraim Williamson has brought suit against John D. Perry and other officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway, setting forth that he is the owner of ten thousand shares of full paid stock of the company, and that there are three thousand other such shares of the company. That the directors called for assessments on the stock of the company amounting to fifty per cent., and sold out those not paying up the assessments. Whether they sold out his or not he does not know, but he says that the directors have refused to recognize the validity of his certificates for the stock. He claims that on the forfeiture of the other stock, the holders of the thirteen thousand shares become the only stockholders of the company, and that he consequently is the owner of ten-thirteenths of the railroad. He charges that the directors instead of building the road by their own agents, to secure themselves great profits, made an arrangement to build the road with Shoemaker & Co., and Shoemaker & Miller, of which they were members, turning over to them the United States bonds and the land grants. That their profits by this little arrangement reached two hundred per cent. on the capital stock of the company; that the road has been built 438 miles, and has received sufficient aid to build it the remaining 236, but for the unlawful act of the directors; that the road constructed is of a very inferior character, but that they have issued a new mortgage for $6,500,000, of which J. Edgar Thomson, John A. Stewart, and Adolphus Mier are trustees, and that Dabney, Morgan & Co. are now selling these bonds. He charges that the intention of the directors in this mortgage is to create a lien, to be foreclosed to defraud the shareholders of their rights.

The judgment asked is the recognition of the plaintiff's rights as a stockholder; two million damages against the directors; an injunction on the sale of any stock or bonds of the company; an accounting by Shoemaker & Co. and Shoemaker, Miller & Co., of all their profits on the road, and a return to the railroad of all securities, moneys and land they have received under their contracts, and lastly a receiver, of the proceeds of so much of the last mortgage bonds as has been sold.

Mr. Justice Barnard, of New York, has enjoined the trustees of the new mortgage, and Dabney, Morgan & Co., from disposing of any of the bonds or their proceeds till the further order of the court, and has granted an order to show cause why this injunction be not made perpetual. The argument of this motion is set for Friday next.

E. R. Meade, plaintiff's attorney.

STATE POLITICS.

The Lancaster *Express* advocates the nomination for Assembly of A. C. Reinoehl, Henry M. Engle and Joseph McClure.

The Harrisburg *Topic* deprecates the nomination of General William B. Thomas as a bolting candidate for Congress in opposition to Judge Kelley, in Philadelphia, as calculated to throw the district into the hands of the Democrats, but adds: "This meeting, however, as well as the late independent movement in Pittsburgh, we hope will prove a salutary caution to those in other places who are actively engaged in nefarious schemes to thrust objectionable candidates upon decent Republicans for their suffrage."

Mr. William Lewis, Chairman of the Republican County Convention of Huntingdon, has issued a call for the county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 9. The primary election will be held on the 6th of August. Nominations will be made at the convention for Congress, State Senate, Assembly, Associate Judge, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor, and County Auditor.

IT IS asserted that the Spaniards explored New Mexico as long ago as 1537, and that much of the gold and silver which they obtained while Mexico was under their dominion came from that region. Yet the mineral resources of New Mexico have never been developed to any great extent, even since it was acquired by the United States. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, coal, zinc, and salt have been found in quantities yielding profitable returns, and eminent geologists predict that, ultimately, New Mexico—or Lincoln—must become one of the richest mining States in the Union. At present, the great drawbacks to the development of the mines are the sparseness of the white population and the presence of hostile Indians. The Navajoes, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Comanches infest the Territory, and continually ravage and destroy the property of miners. Until they can be held in check, it is almost hopeless to expect any great material development.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boy Lost—Mary Kern.
Partner Wanted—H. S. Johnson.
Central Railroad of Iowa Mortgage Bonds.
Hartupee's Modern or Engines—A. Hartupee.
Situation Wanted—B. W.
Teas, Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Oats for Sale—Saml. Devol.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels, commence Monday, July 4.
Lecture—Central Presbyterian Church.
Family Bibles—S. A. Clarke Co.
Mark Twain's New Book—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Lager Beer—Frederick Jacob.
Fine Perfumery—Commercial Drug Store.
Soda Water—Fountain, opposite Postoffice.
Paper Collars—Putnam's.
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.—Jos. Fleming's.
Prescriptions Prepared—McClarran & McKennan's.
Patent Medicines—McClarran & McKennan's.
Card to the Public—Independent Line Belle.
Superior Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Upton's Infantry Tactics—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Gold Pens—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Bargains, Bargains—Morganstern & Co.'s.
Fish, Fish—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Brooms, Brooms—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Cakes—Marvin's Bakery.
Meeting—Independent Republican Executive Committee.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
Primary Meetings—Independent Republican, Saturday, July 2.
Flour—D. Wallace.
Pearl Mills Flour—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Pocket Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Temperance Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
For sale—Aladdin Oil Works.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Fire Brick and Clay—Hartman & Ecker.
Climax Mower and Reaper—Joel S. Goe.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Landscape Gardener—S. J. Fairweather.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Baking Powder—Dooley & Bro.
Pit Wagon Wheels—Dickson, Marshal & Co.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.

List of Unmailable Letters.

[illegible]ing is a list of letters held at the [illegible]toffice for want of pre-payment [illegible] account of misdirection. The wr[illegible] by applying at the Post-office.

	Cents.
Bothell, [illegible] Mills, Illinois	3
DeWitt, Fan[illegible] Illinois	3
Hise, Sallie, [illegible]	3
Means, Geo. B., [illegible]	3
McClure & Anders[illegible]	3
Prichard, John, Phila[illegible]	3
Potts, Geo., Unionport, [illegible]	3

[illegible] see by our Washington [illegible] at Indian chief "White [illegible] d troupe are performing [illegible] success in that city.

THE THIRD AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Trial of John Nicholson for the Murder of Patrick Collins.

A Glimpse into the Character of our Licensed Taverns.

Subjects for the Commissioners and Voters to Reflect Upon.

Acquittal and Discharge of Nicholson.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

Yesterday forenoon, the Court took up the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Nicholson, Daniel Kerr and Carrie Jones, charged with the murder of Patrick Collins. The homicide occurred on the night of the 9th of May, in a drinking saloon at No. 83 Third avenue, kept by a man named McCarroll, a brother-in-law of the deceased. This place was formerly kept as a drinking saloon and gambling house by a man named Hall, and the practice of gambling became so open and defiant as to call for the suppression of the house by the police. It was one of the many hell-holes licensed by our Board of Commissioners, and permitted to spread its destructive influences until it could be no longer tolerated by the neighborhood, and was finally broken up by the arrest and conviction of the principal offenders.

It was no sooner empty, however, than McCarroll applied for and got a license to sell rum, gamble, and carry on whatever other evil practices he might choose, as no one has ever heard of our Commissioners revoking a license for any offense short of murder, with the permit of our discriminating License Board hung upon the wall of his "saloon," set up at the same time a low doggery, a gambling hole, and a brothel. The first floor was used for dealing out the liquid poison, and the second for the other purposes mentioned. Carrie Jones, one of the women of the town, had a room here, and "boarded" with Mrs. McCarroll. Things went on swimmingly until the night of the 9th of May, when Patrick Collins is found dead at the foot of the stairway leading to Carrie Jones's room. The Commissioners then, awaking to the realization of the fact that McCarroll was not a judicious man to trust with a license to sell liquor, revoked the license. They never revoke for the smaller offenses of selling on Sunday, selling to persons of intemperate habits, permitting gambling, or harboring prostitutes, but they do once in a while revoke for permitting murder on the premises.

THE TRIAL.

Thomas M. Marshall and Robert M. Gibson, Esqs., appeared for the defendants and asked for a severance, which was granted.

District Attorney Pearson and R. J. Powers, Esqs., represented the Commonwealth, and elected to try John Nicholson first.

The following jurors were sworn:

1. Henry Deagler.
2. Elias Reno.
3. H. W. Hastings.
4. W. J. Kain.
5. Wm. Walke.
6. Andrew Pitcairn.
7. Robert Auster.
8. Fred Rhodes.
9. Wm. Large.
10. John Hoffer.
11. Geo. McClintock.
12. Wm. McClure.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Powers opened the case briefly for the prosecution, detailing what facts they expected to prove.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Le Moyne testified that he had been called to see Mr. Collins on the night of the affray. Found him dead when he arrived there. There were three circumscribed wounds—one extending from the ear to the collar bone, resembling a scratch. The others were on the side of the head. Made no further examination then. At a *post mortem*, conducted by Dr. McCook, found a fracture of the skull over the right eye, and very great congestion of the brain. There were two other wounds, probably made by the same instrument—some dull; blunt weapon, presenting a rounding surface, such as a hammer, hatchet poll, leaden ball, etc.

Dr. George McCook, sworn—Made a *post mortem* on the body of Patrick Collins, on the 10th of May, discovered what I thought to be four distinct wounds; but the one on the neck, described by Dr. Le Moyne as a scratch, may not have been the same as the others, as Dr. Le Moyne saw it some ten hours before I did; the skull over the right eye was fractured; the other wounds were made evidently by the same instrument, and death was caused by repeated concussions. There was a large quantity of blood pressing on the brain.

THE DANCE BEFORE DEATH.

George Buck, sworn—Was standing in the vestibule at No. 83 Third avenue, at half-past eight o'clock on the evening of May 9th, and saw Nicholson and Daniel Kerr pass into the bar-room. In ten minutes or so, they went up stairs. Patrick Collins, the deceased, came in, and was singing and dancing in the bar-room. There was a black man playing a fiddle. About ten minutes before ten, Collins went out of the bar-room. His sister-in-law, Margaret McCarroll, wife of the man who kept the saloon, had advised Collins to go home. After he had been gone a short time, I heard a loud, rumbling noise, as if some person was falling down stairs. Spoke to McCarroll about it. Went out and found a man lying at the foot of the stairs. In the meantime, John Nicholson and Daniel Kerr came down into the bar, got a drink, and left. "Curley" Hays came down after them, and Nicholson and Hays had some words about Carrie Jones. It was soon after discovered that Collins was dead, having fallen or been shoved down stairs.

MRS. MCCARROLL AND CARRIE JONES.

Margaret McCarroll was next sworn, and testified that she was a sister-in-law of the deceased, and with her husband occupied the saloon No. 83 Third avenue. During the night of the difficulty she was in her room, which was over the saloon, and adjoining the room occupied by Carrie Jones. She heard the noise, as of two persons scuffling, and in less than three minutes Nicholson and Kerr came through her room, and went down the back stairs. She objected to their going through her room, as they had never done so before, and they said they wanted to go that way just this once, and would not do so again. Soon after, she and Carrie Jones lit a piece of muslin, and looking down the stairway, saw a form lying at the foot. The form was afterwards carried into the bar-room by McCarroll, and found to be Patrick Collins.

"CURLEY" HAYS TALKS TO BRIDGET GORMAN.

Bridget Gorman was the next witness called. She also was in the house, No. 83 Third avenue, being a sister of Mrs. McCarroll. She testified to hearing the noise in Carrie Jones's room, and to seeing Nicholson and Kerr pass out, in an excited manner, through Mrs. McCarroll's room. "Curley" Hays soon after came out of the front room, and sat on a chair four or five minutes talking to me. Two drinks were carried up to Carrie Jones's room that night. The drinks had to be carried up through our room, or else out into the street and up the front stairway.

COLLINS DEAD, AND DEFENDANT FLEEING.

Officer George Garrison testified to having heard a noise, about a quarter before eleven o'clock, while on duty at the corner of Market street and Third avenue; there was a colored ball in progress at Philo Hall, next door to No. 83 Third avenue, and first thought the noise was there; in a few minutes met Nicholson and Kerr walking hastily toward Market street; some one then came and said that a man had been hurt at No. 83; went down and found Patrick Collins in the saloon, and men rubbing him; he was then dead. The witness then detailed how the arrests were made.

"CURLEY" HAYS RELATES WHAT HE SAW.

John Golden, *alias* "Curley" Hays, was next called, and testified that he had called to see Carrie Jones that night. Nicholson and Kerr were there; he asked Carrie, in a low tone, whether Nicholson was "her man," and she said "yes." She then asked him to go out, as Nicholson would not be pleased if he remained. Nicholson then pushed him into the next room, and he talked a few minutes to Mrs Gorman. While there he heard a noise, as if some one had been pushed up against the door at the head of the front stairs. In a very short time Nicholson and Kerr came into the room where the witness was sitting, and both passed down the back stairway witness followed down the same way, in a few minutes. There was a good deal of noise—music, dancing, &c.—just across the alley, in Philo Hall, and the witness did not pay much attention to the noise at the head of the stairs. This witness said he had been to see Carrie several times.

James McCarroll was next called, but his evidence was merely corroborative.

LIZZIE EDWARDS "ON A SPREE."

Miss Lizzie Edwards, sworn—This witness testified that she was going up to see Carrie Jones, on the night of the death of Patrick Collins; did not go up, as she heard an awful noise; she then walked up towards Market street, and turned and came back; when she got back to the entrance she saw a man lying at the foot of the stairs. She then went over to Allegheny. She was "on a little spree" that night, and wanted to stay with Carrie Jones.

CARRIE JONES ON THE STAND.

District Attorney Pearson then stated to the court that he deemed it his duty to call Carrie Jones and Daniel Kerr, the other defendants, who were in jail awaiting trial. He did not know what they would testify, but presumed they would be unwilling witnesses for the Commonwealth.

Carrie was then brought in, dressed in elegant style—a style which would have been more in keeping with a fashionable drawing room than the county jail.

Mr. Marshall, as private counsel for Miss Jones, asked the Court to instruct her in regard to her rights.

Judge Stowe then said to Miss Jones that she must answer all questions put to her, except where the answer might criminate herself, in any matter connected with the case in hand. She was not bound to answer so as to criminate herself.

Carrie Jones, sworn—On the 9th of May lived at No. 83 Third avenue; remember that evening; Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Hays and Mr. Kerr came to see me that evening; Hays came about nine; Nicholson and Kerr came about ten; when they came they ordered me to bring up wine for the three; nothing took place after that; then Nicholson shoved Hays out of the door, and shoved me back. This was about eleven o'clock. No one came up. After the men went out, I lit a cloth, went down the front stairs, and saw a man lying at the foot of the stairs. I went to see where "Curley" Hays had gone. I went half way down. I lit the cloth because I was afraid to go down in the dark. I then went up and told Margaret McCarroll about it. Have told all that took place, to my knowledge. Next saw Nicholson in the Mayor's office.

JEALOUSY—"CURLY" SHOVED OUT AND CARRIE SLAPPED.

Daniel Kerr, affirmed—I live at 111 First avenue; am a steamboatman; was at Carrie Jones's on the night of May 9th. John Nicholson was with me; went first to McCarroll's saloon; went there to play cards and not to drink; staid there five or ten minutes; I took a cigar; Nicholson took a drink; then went up stairs, went up the front stairs; Nicholson introduced me to Carrie Jones and Curly Hays; I came to the house to play cards, and said to Nicholson, "this is not the game I came to play." The drinks were then ordered. Words passed between Hays and Nicholson, which led me to believe there was jealousy between them. Hays went to whisper to Carrie, when Nicholson said he would have no whispering done there. He then pushed Hays out, and showed Carrie back into the room and began to abuse her—slapping her several times. I then said, "Johnny, I'll stay here no longer." While this was going on I heard a noise out on the stairway. I went out through the kitchen and saw Hays sitting there with Mrs. Gorman and Mrs. McCarroll. They complained about us going through the room, and I excused myself, saying I would not go through that way again. I was with Nicholson all the time, when we went to the saloon till we parted at the corner of Water and Ferry streets. Next saw him in the lock-up.

The Commonwealth here rested their case.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

Mr. Marshall suggested that it would be the duty of the District Attorney to say to the jury that no case had been made out.

Judge Stowe remarked that, so far as the testimony went, not one of the witnesses had brought the defendant and the deceased within even striking distance.

District Attorney Pearson stated that he deemed it his duty to place the other defendants upon the stand, because without them there was no evidence upon which to base a conviction.

The case was then submitted without argument.

Judge Stowe charged the jury briefly, stating that, whatever suspicions might exist, there was no testimony to justify a conviction of even manslaughter, much less murder of the first or second degree. In the absence of any direct testimony tending to show that Collins was killed by the defendant he was entitled to a verdict of acquittal. The Commonwealth, owing to the weakness of their case, had called the other parties indicted with Nicholson, but their testimony, instead of strengthening the prosecution, had the directly opposite effect. If they were to be believed, Nicholson made no assault whatever upon Collins. The Commonwealth, having called these witnesses were bound by their answers.

The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged by proclamation.

Kerr and Carrie Jones will probably be discharged to-day on a *nolle pros*.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of E. R. McGregor and wife vs. John J. Sibley and Nesbit D. Stoops, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Thomas Smith vs. Henry H. Collins, taken up on Tuesday, was withdrawn and continued—the costs of the continuance to be subject to the future order of the Court.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Charles Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. Action for damages sustained in consequence of a collision, through the alleged negligence of the agents of the company. The plaintiff is a resident of Washington county, and for twelve or fifteen years past has been engaged as a stock drover and farmer. On the 17th of November, 1868, the plaintiff took passage from Burgettstown to Pittsburgh, having a car load of hogs to look after. When near Temperanceville, the train was run into by a following train, and the caboose car, in which were the plaintiff and several other drovers, was considerably damaged. Campbell had an ankle broken, and was scalded about the face and hands by escaping steam from the locomotive. He was riding on what is known as a "drover's pass," for which no money was paid, but the rules of the company required that parties shipping stock should go with them, or send some one to attend to them. The plaintiff alleged that he had not been able to attend to his business, since the accident, with the same facility and comfort as he did before, owing to the nature of his injuries. Messrs. Weir and Gibson, and Acheson, appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the defense. The case was still on trial at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

344 (O. L.) Reed vs. Clark.
345 Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark.
348 M. and M. Ins. Co. vs. Haigh et al.
351 Kennedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353 Aurin vs. Appel.
354 Com. for use vs. Burger.
355 Com. for use vs. Giser.
356 Roberts vs. Evans.
358 McClelland vs. Day et al.
359 Anton, Zeigler, Saner & Co. vs. Harr.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE.

The Sharpsburg Bridge—It is to be Rebuilt—Additional Particulars—The Ruins—The Fire Almost Extinguished.

The great oil fire reported yesterday has almost subsided, but it has left a lot of ruins that it will probably take a long time to obliterate. Ashes, fragments of iron and burning embers are about all that is left of the Eclipse oil works, while the piers of the Sharpsburg bridge, standing above a few smoking cinders, tell the story of that fine structure. All along the river bank, in that vicinity, there are fearful traces of the dreadful conflagration.

THE SHARPSBURG BRIDGE.

As published yesterday, the Sharpsburg Bridge Company had an insurance of $40,000, which sum, it is thought, will be sufficient to rebuild the bridge. The piers were purchased, after the bridge was first destroyed, for the sum of $40,000, and a similar amount was expended in re-building it. It is designed, we understand, to commence the re-erection of the structure as quickly as possible, and we further learn that it is to be a little wider than the old one, in order that the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, and which have not crossed the river since the destruction of the old bridge, on account of a difference of opinion between the stockholders and the company, may go over. The Citizens' Railway, if the above be true, should at once secure the laying of the tracks through Etna and Sharpsburg, the streets of the latter borough being torn up and in course of grading, thereby presenting a most favorable opportunity to put down the tracks. The citizens of Sharpsburg seem anxious to have the road extended to the borough, and the bridge owners favoring the project, we know that the car company will consider the matter favorably. For the present the only means of communication with Etna and Sharpsburg is a skiff, but it is probable that a steam ferry will be run while the bridge is building.

The bridge, it is stated, is insured in the Citizens, Eureka, and several other home companies.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CITIZENS' OIL REFINERY.

On Tuesday night the flames communicated to the agitator of the Citizens' Oil Company, and a tank containing five hundred and fifty barrels of refined oil was set on fire. This will probably damage the building considerably. To the eye of the casual observer the whole place appears to be in ruins, but Mr. Lyon, the manager, states that the loss will not be more than reported yesterday. Although the entire establishment is severely scorched, the barrel house is in good order. The settling pans, which were full of oil, were not damaged. The light stills, which were fire proof, were not much damaged, and a tank, containing four hundred and fifty barrels of refined oil, in the shed near one of the tanks burned, was saved, as were also several other tanks. The firm was fully insured, and will probably not suffer much loss, except the annoyance of being compelled to remain idle for a short time. Mr. Lyon thinks the firm will be able to be running in a little more than a week.

THE ECLIPSE WORKS

Present only a pile of ruins, and nothing worth mentioning will be saved. The iron of the immense twenty thousand barrel tank, which was first struck by lightning, lies twisted and torn upon the ground, and below it piles of burned hoops mark the place where the cooper shop stood, and further down the still house and other buildings lie a heap of smouldering ruins. Part of the brick walls of the office are standing near the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, but the building is hardly worth repairing. In looking at the situation of the burnt building, it is easy to understand how utterly impossible it was for Mr. Foster to escape a terrible death.

The stable of Dr. Tweddle, where the horse was burnt, was not over sixty feet from the tank, and nothing but ashes are left of it and the fine residence of the doctor. All around the premises lie the roasted remains of the fowls and animals that found escape impossible.

We are glad to learn from Swearingen & McCandless that the loss at the great fire yesterday, in the five companies represented by them, will not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE RAILROAD TRACK.

Although the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was badly damaged, the workmen have been steadily at work, and have succeeded in putting the track in running order, so that trains pass up and down with their accustomed regularity.

The other oil refineries, which were mentioned yesterday as being damaged, look like all refineries after a severe fire, but will probably be repaired without great difficulty.

THE FIREMEN

We are requested by one of the oil owners largely interested in the property at the scene of the conflagration, to state that he thinks that the firemen deserve great credit for their exertions and did all in their power to save the property.

Personals.

Dr. August Meinertzhagen has taken editorial charge of the *Freiheits Freund*. He is an accomplished scholar, and an able and forcible writer.

Arthur Palmer, the scenic artist, and Mr. Charles Crosby, the machinist of the Opera House, left for Long Branch yesterday. They will be the guests of Mr. Wm Henderson.

Mr. John S. Murray, civil engineer, left the city of New York on Tuesday, preparatory to starting West to enter the services of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in Washington Territory, as assistant engineer.

Rev S. P. Linn has accepted a call to the Wayne Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and will be installed on Tuesday next.

PERSONAL.—We published an item some days ago, clipped from the Springfield (O.) *Advertiser*, headed "Hard on a Pittsburgher." Mr Hastings, the gentleman alluded to, travels for some of our best houses, and we are sorry to have done him injustice. In making the *amende honorable*, the *Advertiser* says: "The objectionable item was founded upon representations made by another individual, and did not originate in any disposition on our part to do injustice to Mr. Hastings, whom we never met until a day or two since. Mr. H. is spoken of, by those who know him personally, as a thorough business man, of pleasing address."

FINALLY COMMITTED.—Joseph Samuels, charged with the larceny of rope belonging to Robert Stewart, and Thomas George, accused of buying rope from Samuels, knowing it to be stolen, had hearings before Mayor Brush yesterday, and were finally committed for trial. Driscoll and Carr, Samuels's confederates, have not been apprehended.

Samuel Richards, arrested on Tuesday for stealing a check line worth $50 from Thomas Fawcett's boat, and a cable worth $15 from Jacob Dressel's, had a hearing and in default of bail was committed to answer both charges.

A PECK OF TROUBLE.—Tuesday night Lieutenant Campbell came upon some men quarreling. He arrested one, John Connolly, when Thomas McDonagh interfered and attempted to effect his release. He was also arrested, and yesterday morning Mayor Brush fined McDonagh $10 and costs, and Connolly $5 and costs. John Connor, who claimed to have been beaten unmercifully by the parties named, lodged complaint against them for assault and battery, and they were held to answer at Court.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At twenty minutes past six o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 61, occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the packing house of Tibby's glass works, situated at the corner of Twenty-second and Smallman streets. The engines of the district responded promptly, and getting into service quickly succeeded in confining the flames to the room in which the fire originated and eventually extinguished it, with very little damage.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Mr. Charles Wall, late Flour Inspector of Louisville, and brother of Alfred and Wm. Wall, the well-known artists of this city, was accidentally killed at Louisville on Saturday by being run over by a car of the Central Passenger railway on Walnut street. He was in very feeble health. The driver was arrested and an examination was to have taken place yesterday. Deceased was younger than either of his brothers here.

ELECTION.—The annual election for officers of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was held in the office of the Cathedral on Wednesday, 29th instant, with the following result: President, Rt. Rev. M. Domenec; Vice President, Very Rev. J. Hickey; Treasurer, Dominick Ihmsen; Secretary, Chas. F. McKenna. Managers—James McCabe, Terrence Campbell, Charles Maginn, Thomas Rourke, John O'Connor, Henry A. Freyvogel, John C. Reilly, Peter O'Neill, Bernard Malone.

SUN STROKE.—On Tuesday, about half-past twelve o'clock, a man named Carleton, driver of one of Spencer, McKay & Co.'s ale wagons, while driving along Second avenue, near Hauck's drug store, became insensible from sun stroke, but through the most careful attention by Dr. Arthurs he was restored in about four hours.

SHIPMENT OF ARMS.—Seventy-seven Harper's Ferry muskets and accoutrements were shipped from Harrisburg by the Adjutant General's Department, on Tuesday, to Capt. George S. Massey, of the Douglass Zouaves (colored), Pittsburgh.

BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The work of extending the tracks of the Birmingham Passenger Railway from its present terminus on Smithfield street, to Washington street, via., Seventh avenue and Grant street, will begin in a short time.

RAILROAD IRON.—Shipments of railroad iron continue to be received daily by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from Brady's Bend, for western, southwestern and southern railroads, which is promptly passed to its destination over our western roads.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of the boy Phillip Williams, who accidentally shot and killed himself on Tuesday evening, while handling a pistol. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE LATE DISASTRIOUS FIRE.

The Death of Henry B. Foster—Coroner's Inquest.

The jury empanneled to hear the evidence in regard to the death of Henry B. Foster, book keeper in the Eclipse Oil Works, who was burned up in the works on Tuesday afternoon, met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, in Lawrenceville.

Alderman Butler, acting Coroner, held the inquest. It was very difficult to get witnesses, and only two were examined, but enough was elicited to show the origin of the fire, and to leave no doubt that Mr. Foster was in the office when it became enveloped.

THE LIGHTNING STROKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

John Moreland, sworn—It was four or five minutes past three o'clock, when I was standing four or five hundred feet from Dr. Tweddie's tank; went towards Dr. Tweddie's house to look after his family, saw the whole place in flames, about three or four acres in extent, and some three feet deep; the oil was flowing all over the ground; just before the flames burst out there were two vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by loud peals of thunder; the oil flowed against the warehouse, and thus divided, formed two currents, one going towards the Doctor's residence, and the other towards the office and bridge. Had not seen Mr. Foster that day. From what I have since heard, I believe the remains to be those of Mr. Foster. I felt the effects of the lightning very sensibly, as did every one else around. After the remains had been found in the ruins of the office, I helped to take them out. His desk was in the back office, and the remains were found in the telegraph office, adjoining. He seemed to have fallen near the middle door, while attempting to make his way out to the front. I did not see anything picked up, belonging to Mr. Foster, but I have been told that his watch, keys, and other articles were found in the ruins. I did not notice the bridge until it was in great part consumed; the big tank of the Eclipse seemed to have been cut open from top to bottom; the oil in the Citizens' tank did not run out, but burnt in the tank; the side of the tank that was split open was facing toward the bridge; I am engaged in repairing oil tanks.

WHERE MR. FOSTER WAS SEVEN MINUTES BEFORE THE FIRE.

Wilson Connor, sworn—Am driver on the Citizens' Passenger Railway; Mr. Foster, Dr. Tweddle, and Mr. McMahon came down on the car from the works, at half-past eleven o'clock; he left the car at Hatfield; next saw him at half-past one o'clock; he got on my car at Tomlinson's switch, where he always gets on, and went up to the works as usual. That was the last I saw of him until three o'clock, about seven minutes before the fire. I then looked into his office, through the window, to see the time. He was then standing in front of the desk looking over the books. He looked at me and smiled, as I was very intimate with him. He was in the back office. There was no window in the back of the office, and he probably did not see the fire until it rushed in on him; I was just seven minutes out when I saw the flash of lightning; it was a terrible flash; I was then below the Standard Works; I saw where the remains were laid, but could not look at them.

The jury then found a verdict that Henry B. Foster came to his death by being burned in the office of the Eclipse Oil Works, said works having been fired by a stroke of lightning.

The funeral of the deceased will take place to-morrow, at eleven o'clock. Services will be held in St. John's Church, Lawrenceville.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Fiftieth Annual Commencement.

The fiftieth commencement of our time-honored institution, the Western University, was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the heat, a large audience was present, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. The graduating class, members of the Faculty, and other persons, formed in procession and marched from the University building to the church, headed by the Iron City brass band. When the column, under the direction of Major Nicodemus, reached the church, the members of the class and the Faculty, besides a number of clergymen and other prominent citizens, took seats upon the stage.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Young, after which John P. Rogers delivered the Latin salutatory. Mr. Rogers stood in the front rank of his class as a classical scholar, and his salutatory Tuesday evening gave evidence that the honor was worthily bestowed. He is a young gentleman of fine abilities, and we are gratified to know that his effort was well received by those qualified to judge of its merits. The following orations were then delivered: "Modern Philosophy," by John Irwin Bell, "The Question of the Hour," by W. H. Knox. "The Scholar's Mission," by Nathaniel Miles. "Hero Worship," by Willis Anson Booth. "Physical Culture," by John Andrew Fox. "The Genius of Our National Life," by Abner T. Bowen. "The Constructive Arts," by James Reed. "Political Progress," by John Mackintosh. The valedictory address was delivered by Albert F. Siebert. These orations were well written and well delivered. Those delivered by Mr. Bell and Mr. Knox deserve especial mention, as they were listened to with evident pleasure by the large audience present. Mr. Siebert, the valedictorian, with commendable good sense and modesty, withdrew his oration upon "Modern Materialism," on account of the length of the exercises and the excessive heat. Those who have listened to it at rehearsal pronounce it worthy of a valedictorian.

The orations for the degree of Master of Arts were two in number. That on "Abuse of Wealth," by Thomas B. Kerr, and that on "Innovation," by John C. Newmyer. Both were well received. Shortly after ten o'clock, the speaking being over, the President proceeded to the conferment of the degrees of honor to those entitled to them.

The following degrees were conferred at the close of the exercises: Batchelor of Arts, on John P. Rogers, Wm H. Knox and Albert F. Siebert. The degree of Ph. B. was conferred on John Irwin Bell, Nathaniel Miles, W. Anson Booth, John A. Fox, Abner T. Bowen, James Reed and John Mackintosh.

The degree of Master of Arts, on Thomas B. Kerr, John C. Newmyer, Robert D. Moore, Wm G. Blackburn, W. Updyke, Charles C. Montooth.

MILITARY.

Pittsburgh Light Guards, Heretofore Co. B, Washington Infantry.

This company, heretofore known as the Washington Infantry (Company B), adopted unanimously the above title at their meeting on Tuesday evening last. The large and admirably ventilated hall in English's Building, on Fourth avenue has been leased for an armory, and the gentlemen connected with the organization propose to fit it up in a style hitherto unequalled in this city, and unsurpassed in any other. The ante-room will be well furnished, and contain always on file all the leading periodicals of the day, thus making a pleasant rendezvous for the active and honorary members of the organization—a place in fact where they can drop in at any time and spend a pleasant hour.

No military organization has started out under more favorable auspices than the Light Guard. Composed as they are, so far, of a first-rate class of young men, we predict for them that warm corner in the hearts of our people occupied by the "Dandy Greys" of twenty years ago.

Their commissioned officers have not yet been elected, as it has been thought better to wait until at least seventy-five men are enrolled and prepared to uniform before opening the nominations.

Hon. Israel S. Diehl's Lectures.

The lectures of Hon. Israel S. Diehl, advertised in another column, should by all means receive the attention of our ministers and Sabbath School teachers. He spent four years in traveling through Bible lands, studying their habits and customs as illustrating the scriptures, and collecting everything that could throw light on the sacred text. He is an odd looking personage, dressed up in eastern costume and imitating eastern manners. His specimens of ancient coins and historic cylinders are most wonderful. We call printing a modern art, but he will show you specimens of printing materials used four thousand years ago, by which words were printed almost as we do now. He will also exhibit a specimen of the lost arts, which is a marvellous exhibition of skill which modern art is utterly incapable of duplicating. There are many lecturers on Palestine, but very few travel east of that. Mr. Diehl spent a great deal of time, labor and study on that almost unknown region, especially Nineveh, Babylon and the ruins of the Tower of Babel, with the wonderful revelations their excavations are making. He also made the Eden country a particular study, spending much time on it. He geographically describes all these things as he saw them with his own eyes and handled them with his own hands. Students of the Bible and history have now a rare opportunity for such information as cannot be elsewhere secured. Mr. Diehl was before the State Sunday School convention at Harrisburg, and the delegates from these cities were so delighted that they at once set about arranging for a course of his lectures here.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASIUM.—The property belonging to this association was disposed of yesterday at Constable's sale, on an execution issued by a banker of the city. All the apparatus and everything connected with the institution was sold and the proceeds will hardly pay the rent due the city for the use of Wilkins Hall, let alone satisfying the claims of any other creditors.

IN THE FAR WEST.—By the following item, clipped from a Denver, Colorado, paper, it will be seen that W. W. Ward, Esq., formerly of the firm of White, Orr & Co., and well known in this community, has embarked in a new business in the far West: "Propositions for the donation of a site for an artesian well at some point east of Denver, will be received by W. W. Ward, over Bartel's store, until noon, Wednesday, June 22."

MISSING BOY.—A boy named James Kern, aged twelve years, whose mother, Mrs. Mary Kerns, resides at the corner of Second avenue and Ross street, disappeared last Saturday, since which time nothing has been learned as to his whereabouts. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious mother.

HARRIS'S SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.—Macrum & Carlisle, No. 27 Fifth avenue, have the exclusive sale of the Harris Seamless Kid Gloves, and they can only be procured through them. They are pronounced by the public to be the best fitting and wearing gloves in the country. Every pair bears the name of "Harris' Seamless;" all others not having our name in are not genuine. Harris Brothers, New York.

UNWARRANTED CONDUCT.—Mollie McKee accused a friend of the sterner sex of entering her domicile and improperly demeaning himself. Two informations were made—one for disorderly conduct, and the other surety of the peace. The accused was arrested, but the case being settled, was discharged.

COMMENDABLE.—In justice to the firemen, we must say that they labored assiduously and untiringly at the oil fire on Tuesday afternoon, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Nothing much could be done, except saving the adjoining property, and this they did most effectually.

A RARE CHANCE.—We notice at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, No. 101 Wood street, a large stock of traveling bags and ladies' satchels. The firm propose to drop this line of goods, and will close out the entire stock at cost. Tourists and others will do well to call and examine.

ABUSED HIS WIFE.—Mary O'Brien alleged in an information before the Mayor yesterday that her husband, John, demeaned himself in a very unbecoming manner of late, whereupon an officer was sent to hunt John. Once he is captured, peace and tranquility will be guaranteed Mrs. O'B.

ON THE BENCH.—Mayor Brush was yesterday morning called upon to mete justice to twenty-two inebriates, arrested the night previous. Of course each got his just deserts.

TO CLOSE.—The public schools will close to-morrow for the summer vacation.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.]

A TROUBLESOME HUSBAND.

Clara Mink alleges that her husband Jacob makes her life miserable by calling her hard names and beating her unmercifully without any cause. Jacob was arrested and required to give bail for court.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

Matilda Wilson and her husband John do not appear to get along harmoniously. Some time ago she sued him for beating her and he promised to reform. She says he did not reform, but resumed his evil habits soon after. An officer armed with a warrant started out after John, who complained of being sick. The officer good naturedly went after a wagon to haul his prisoner, but found on returning that his bird had flown.

SUIT AGAINST OFFICERS.

Anthony Kelly alleges that officers George Hagen and John McClurg arrested him without a good reason.

SURETY.

Mrs. Burns was arrested and held for a hearing to answer a charge of calling Mary Dirger vile names, and also making various serious threats.

Alfred Lochlan also alleges that John Long threatened to kill him. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Chas. Hiners, charged on oath of Patrick McGuire, with keeping a disreputable house off Spring alley.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

August Gesler had a warrant issued for his arrest on a charge of larceny as bailee of a railroad ticket to Omaha, Caroline Yancer, a Danish woman, being the prosecutrix. She alleges that she gave him the ticket to dispose of, and he refuses to refund either the ticket or its value in money.

STREET FIGHT.

Mark Muler charged Patrick Barrett with assault and battery, alleging that defendant hit him on the nose during a street fight. Warrant issued.

ALLEGHENY.

NUISANCE.—Louisa Smidt preferred before Alderman Eggers, yesterday, a charge of nuisance against Catharine Litz. The parties reside in the Fourth ward. A warrant was issued.

ESCAPED FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—Henry Barton and John Corney succeeded in effecting their escape from the workhouse yesterday afternoon about one o'clock. The former was committed by Mayor Callow, and the latter by Mayor Brush. Every effort is being made to recapture them.

RUNAWAY.—A runaway occurred last evening at five o'clock, on Avery street, near Cedar avenue, Fourth ward. A horse attached to a spring wagon was being driven along that street by Henry Gleer, and when nearing Cedar avenue, the wagon ran over the edge of a board, when the board tilted and struck the animal over his back. The horse became frightened and ran down the street at a rapid pace, and Gleer and Charles Horner, who was also in the wagon, were thrown out, but escaped without serious injury.

ANOTHER HAUL.—Chief Clark, in company with Officer Wier, paid another visit yesterday to the house on Fauik's alley, East Birmingham, where they succeeded, as will be remembered, in seizing a lot of stolen goods two days before. They found another lot of goods, which they, without asking permission, took possession of, and conveyed to the Mayor's office. The stock comprised one overcoat, a roll of black cloth, boots, shoes, a complete set of burglars' tools, etc., amounting to about seventy-five dollars.

Another Fire.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning, an alarm was struck from box 35, located at Federal street and Church avenue, occasioned by the discovery of smoke issuing from the second-story windows of the building occupied by Koben & Co., grocers, No. 69 Federal street. The fire was quickly subdued, without the assistance of the engines, and before any damage was done. It appears that a young man employed in the store had gone to bed and left a candle burning on a bureau drawer, containing some clothing, which had been partially drawn out and remained so. The candle burned down and the snuff fell into the drawer, and set fire to the clothing. The young man was considerably frightened, but after giving the alarm succeeded in quenching the flames.

LIGHTNING FREAKS.

The Storm on Tuesday.

The two cities and vicinity have been visited with more lightning, and met with greater loss by its freaks, than for many years past, and many citizens who have hitherto apprehended no danger during the prevalence of a severe thunder storm, now fear its approach, and dread its presence. In addition to the terrible conflagration opposite Sharpsburg, caused by the destructive element, much damage has been done in other localities. The storm appears to have passed over a narrow belt of country, and embraced the territory adjacent to Sharpsburg, in its course. The wind was very severe in Sharpsburg, and the rain descended in torrents, but so far as we could ascertain the lightning did no damage. Along the line of the West Penn Railroad, for a distance of several miles above Sharpsburg, trees were uprooted, orchards stripped and fields of grain destroyed. In Ross's grove a number of large forest trees were blown down, and in one instance the occupants of a residence in the immediate vicinity were hemmed in by the shade trees prostrated around the house. In the vicinity of East Liberty and Turtle Creek the wind blew severely, and a very heavy rain fell, but no serious damage was done.

The stable of Mr. David Shoales, a farmer residing beyond Wilkinsburg, nearly opposite Braddocks Field, was struck and entirely consumed with all the contents. There were two valuable horses in the stable at the time, and both were killed. In the same neighborhood, near Parker's store, a tree was struck and torn to pieces; also a tree at Four Mile run. At Bellvue station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a large tree growing on the hill side above the station house was blown down. It fell with great force, crushing through the roof of the station, and finally found its way to the cellar. Fortunately there was no person in the house at the time.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Men Injured, one Fatally at a Stone Quarry—Full Particulars.

A frightful accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, at the stone quarry of J. P. & A. H. Knox, located at Wood's Run, about one mile above the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, resulting in the fatal injury of one of the quarrymen named John Hohizer, and the severe injury of another named William Mitsch. The shop of the firm is located on the corner of Juniata and Preble streets, Sixth ward. At the time of the accident, the two men in company with a number of others, were engaged in blasting stone. The hole had been bored and the charge put in, when Mr. Hohizer lit the fuse, and then ran a short distance from the place. The charge, however, did not go off, and he returned to the place and lit it the second time. After remaining away some time, Mitsch requested him to permit him to try this time, but Hohizer replied that he understood the business as well as he (Mitsch) did. He then returned the third time, and unfortunately Mitsch followed. Hohizer, as soon as he arrived at the place, looked into the hole, when, shocking to relate, the charge exploded with terrific effect.

The other employees, hearing the explosion, then returned, when an awful sight met their gaze. Hohizer was found about fifteen feet from the scene of the explosion. One of his eyes was completely knocked out of its socket, and was found some distance beyond where the victim lay. The other eye was partly knocked out. A piece of stone four inches in length and one inch in depth was found lodged about half an inch in his forehead. All the clothes were torn from his body, which was shockingly burned and lacerated, especially the upper part. The unfortunate man was picked up for dead, and carried into a neighboring house. Wm. Mitsch, who had followed Hohizer, was found a short distance from him, with a stone three by four feet on his legs. The reason his legs were not crushed into a jelly was that the main weight of the stone rested on a number of smaller stones. The huge stone was hurriedly removed, when it was learned that his right leg was broken in two places, and also his thigh. He had also severe gashes in his arm. He was removed to the same house where his companion had been taken before.

During the removal of the men, an employee ran to secure medical aid. Dr. Riggs and two other physicians, whose names we failed to learn, soon arrived and examined the men. Hohizer was found to be alive, but no hopes are entertained for his recovery. His other eye was cut out, and the stone removed from his forehead. The powder was also removed, and his other injuries attended to. He was living yesterday afternoon, but was in a precarious condition. Mitsch had his legs set, and also his thigh, but it is feared he will never be able to walk.

The men were then removed to their homes, about half a mile further up the run. They are both Germans, and are known as sober and industrious men, and this unfortunate circumstance is regretted by all residing in the community, and their numerous friends. They were both married men and had families depending upon them for support.

SOUTH SIDE.

TWENTY DAYS.—John Dillon went to the Workhouse for twenty days yesterday.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—A literary society of Birmingham will give an entertainment at Town Hall this evening. A splendid programme will be presented.

NEW BUILDINGS.—In addition to the new school house to be erected in Birmingham, and the Presbyterian church, East Birmingham, which is rapidly approaching completion, we learn that the congregation of the St. Michaels church intend erecting a large and commodious school house, and the Methodist Episcopal people of East Birmingham, a handsome church edifice, this season.

THE LIGHTNING IN ORMSBY BOROUGH.—During the storm Tuesday afternoon, the house of Peter Yellich, in Ormsby borough, was struck by the lightning. Mrs. Yellich was severely stunned, but not seriously injured. A little son of Mr. Yellich's, aged three years, was severely injured by being struck on the head by a brick which was knocked from the chimney.

AN AFFLICTION.—We observe that the boroughs on the South Side are terribly afflicted with representatives of Italy's sunny clime, in possession of dilapidated and antiquated organs, and we would not be surprised that at the next meeting of Birmingham Councils, a bill for the abolition of the nuisance would be introduced. When these itinerant musicians invaded the South Side boroughs, they little knew what sacred precincts they were treading.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Gustave Eisenberd charged John Fox, the man mentioned yesterday as having cut his wife, with surety of the peace, alleging that the accused assaulted him with a spittoon and threatened to kill him. Warrant issued.

John Dedmon lodged complaint against Isaac Valentine for surety of the peace, the defendant having indulged in threats of personal violence towards the deponent. Warrant issued.

A Card to the Public.

The Independent Line Belle broke a hog chain, and will have to go on the ways for repairs. She will resume her regular trips on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, to Brownsville and Geneva.

Tourists

Who propose to take a trip across the Atlantic should call on T. H. Rattigan, ship agent, No. 47 Smithfield street, where they can procure passage tickets at reduced rates.

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch, and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoedia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctiveness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Narragansett Collar Company,

For Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, now have their headquarters for the sale of the celebrated Burlingame paper collar at Putnam's Gents' furnishing house, 72 Fifth avenue. Dealers will be supplied at the above place at the company's lowest rates.

Military Companies

Will please take notice that "Upton's New Infantry Tactics" is the only drill book authorized by the War Department. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

Prescriptions

Prepared with great care by competent persons, with the best articles, at McClarran & McKennan's Commercial Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

Family Bibles,

From the cheapest to the finest. A strongly bound, well got up book as low as $2 50, at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, 119 Wood street.

Where to Get Them.

Grocers and flour dealers should bear in mind that the best paper sacks are made by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street.

Fine Perfumery.

For a choice article, go to McClarran & McKennan's Commercial drug store, opposite the Postoffice.

Temperance Books.

The newest volumes of the Temperance Publication Society just received at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s Bookstore, 119 Wood street.

Go to Jos. Fleming's

For quality, quantity and reasonable prices of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c., &c., No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

"Spalding's Glue,"

Will just suit you, TThs

Patent Medicines.

None but genuine goods sold low at McClarran & McKennan's Commercial Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

Mark Twain's

New book, "The Innocents Abroad," for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 118 Wood street.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Gold Pens,

Suitable for all kinds of writing. Warranted the best. At S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, 119 Wood street.

Soda Water.

Cold, sparkling and fruity, at McClarran & McKennan's Commercial Fountain, opposite the Postoffice.

How They Built Up Their Business.

A COMMERCIAL reporter yesterday interviewed a member of the celebrated firm of Urling, Follansbee & Co., proprietors of the extensive clothing store at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. In response to the inquiry, "How did the firm manage to build up a business so large and lucrative?" the interviewer received the following answers:

1—By furnishing superior clothing, whether ready-made or made to order; our rule is, and always has been, to make a strictly reliable article.

2—By selling at the lowest prices. Nobody has ever had reason to complain that he was overcharged by us, or that he could buy elsewhere at lower prices than ours.

3—By promptness in filling orders. Our customers know that the promises we make to them are sure to be fulfilled to the moment.

4—By honest representations. All people who have ever dealt at our establishment have had the pleasure of wearing reliable clothing.

5—By a strict and courteous attention to the wants of our customers. The humblest lad receives the same courtesy when he comes to look at jackets and trowsers as the man of millions, who comes to buy suits for his whole family, including the coachman.

Thus do this firm propose to keep up their business, and they invite all good citizens who wear masculine raiment to come and deal with them.

To Those Who Love Good Lager.

Every now and then some interesting fact comes into one's possession, and he feels as if he *must* give it to the public. It has lately been ascertained that Mr. Frederick Jacob, the worthy proprietor of the Fourth Avenue Exchange, No. 51 Fourth avenue, keeps Gangweisch's celebrated lager beer, which is pronounced by all who have tried it the finest lager they have ever drank. Taking into consideration the very large number of our citizens who use no other liquor than beer as a summer beverage, is it any wonder that the press should hasten to make the above fact public and patent to the community? All kinds of liquors, of the choicest brands, are also kept at the Fourth Avenue Exchange, where Mr. Jacob will at all times be pleased to see his old friends.

Have You Good Teeth?

The dental firm of Orr & Finney, 105 Fourth avenue, having been dissolved, the rooms have passed into the hands of Dr. J. R. Finney, who will there continue the practice of dentistry in all its various branches. Dr. Finney, who is acknowledged to be one of the best dentists we have among us, has a specialty in which he cannot be excelled. It consists in the art of *straightening teeth* which have grown irregularly, and of saving those which are partially decayed. If your teeth are not good, call at once at the rooms of Dr. Finney, 105 Fourth avenue, and, our word for it, you will never regret it.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Pocket-Books,

Wallets, bill-books, letter cases, card cases, collection books, for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Pearls and Rubies.

When rosy lips part, pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel, there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome, vegetable antiseptics, among which the bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as Quillay, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing without impairing, the most delicate fabrics, is most important. TThs

False Colors on the Fore-top!

Who ever saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair dye? No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, from nature's? No one. And mark, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. TThs

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public to

Restore gray hair to its original color,
And create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.
It will prevent the hair from falling out.
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best hair dressing extant.
Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.
Manufactured only by
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. TThs*

John Stevenson's Sons & Co
93 MARKET STREET,
THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware.
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases.
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware.
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
Gold and Silver American Watches.
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch.
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.
Precious Stones.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.
☞ Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY,
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
ALSO, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
☞ Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

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